REPORT RESUMES

ED 019 379 UD 006 144

PROFILES OF TWENTY MAJOR AMERICAN CITIES.
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OFFICE OF PROGRAMS FOR THE DISADVANTAGED (DHEW)
PUB DATE JAN 68
EDRS PRICE MF-$0.50 HC-$4.80 118P.

DESCRIPTORS- *METROPOLITAN AREAS, *TABLES (DATA), *ECONOMIC DISADVANTAGEMENT, *POPULATION TRENDS, *EDUCATION, DATA, NEGROES, CAUCASIANS, PUBLIC SCHOOLS, EXPENDITURES, TEACHERS, STUDENT ENROLLMENT, WELFARE SERVICES, CRIME, UNEMPLOYMENT, FEDERAL AID, FEDERAL PROGRAMS, JOB TRAINING, ADULT BASIC EDUCATION, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, DROPOUTS,

THESE PROFILES PROVIDE EXTENSIVE DATA ON POVERTY, POPULATION TRENDS, EDUCATION, WELFARE, CRIME, AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN 20 MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS. FISCAL YEAR 1967 APPROPRIATIONS FOR ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL ACTIVITIES, FOR BASIC AND OCCUPATIONAL TRAINING, AND FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ARE ALSO LISTED. THE POPULATION, POVERTY, AND EDUCATION INDEXES INCLUDE DATA FOR WHITE AND NONWHITE GROUPS. THE EDUCATION INDEXES CONTAIN FIGURES ON THE PERCENTAGE OF CLASSROOM TEACHERS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS, ON SCHOOL EXPENDITURES, ON STUDENT ENROLLMENT, AND ON DROPOUTS. GENERAL FINDINGS ARE BRIEFLY SUMMARIZED. (LB)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

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PROFILES OF TWENTY MAJOR AMERICAN CITIES

Office of Programs for the Disadvantaged
U.S. Office of Education
Department of Health, Education,
and Welfare

January 1968

FOREWORD

Twenty major American cities have been selected for intensive survey on population, education, poverty, and related data. The purpose of these urban profiles is to provide Federal administrators and others with an in-depth portrait of major metropolitan areas--their problems and prospects. The compilation of urban data is the product of an interagency effort. In addition to the Office of Administration and National Center for Educational Statistics in the Office of Education, I would like to acknowledge the invaluable assistance of the Office of Economic Opportunity, the Census Bureau of the Department of Commerce, the Departments of Labor and Justice, the Children's Bureau of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the National Education Association. These urban profiles were prepared by Dr. Margot Louria assisted by Mrs. Margurite C. Stokes, staff members of the Office of Programs for the Disadvantaged. The findings and interpretations of these data are solely the responsibility of the Office of Programs for the Disadvantaged.

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Disadvantaged

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INTRODUCTION

The widening division between the central city and surrounding area is the most salient feature of the urban life of large metropolitan areas. Two radically different urban cores are developing within major American cities, each attracting dissimilar populations and faced with different needs and problems. Populations within the large metropolitan centers are decentralizing. The shifting of peoples is not a matter of numbers. It is a sorting-out process. The poor, less educated, nonwhite American or newly arrived in-migrant is remaining in the central city, and the higher income predominantly white urbanite is moving to the suburbs. The number of nonwhites in the central city is rapidly increasing while the white population there is declining. According to the Bureau of the Census, the nonwhite population in the central cities of 212 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) increased by 51 percent between 1950 and 1960 and grew at an even faster rate between 1960 and 1966.1/ Of the 2.9 million gain in the nonwhite population over the last six years, 2.5 million was in the central cities of these 212 SMSA's.

Significant for educational policy is the unprecedented rise in the nonwhite teenage population and children under 14 years of age in the central cities. The number of nonwhite teenagers increased by over 50 percent over the six-year period, 1960-66, about twice as fast as the teenage population nationally. Nonwhite children under 14 years increased at an average annual rate three times as high as that of white children. Of this increase, 95 percent was in the central cities. The redistribution of urban peoples has

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1/ Estimates from the Current Population Survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census, Series P-20, No. 163, based on the urban population in the central city of 212 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. Except in New England, a standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA's) is a county or group of contiguous counties which include one central city or more or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000. The title of an SMSA identifies the central city; outside central city is the balance of the SMSA. In New England, SMSA's consist of towns and cities instead of counties.

left the central city school system with a disproportionate number of pupils who are disadvantaged in terms of income level, educational background of their parents, and general home environment. School enrollments in the major twenty cities are characterized by a high degree of de facto racial segregation, a reflection of rigid and uniform patterns of residential segregation. The growing economic and educational disparities among urban populations have intensified differences between the central city and its suburb which again encourage and further widen the gap. It is expected that by 1975, barring major changes, the twenty largest American cities, which together account for over half the Nation's nonwhite population, will be experiencing extreme economic and racial segregation. Today 70 percent of all nonwhite pupils attend schools of 90 to 100 percent nonwhite enrollments. By 1975 this proportion may have reached 80 percent or more.

The objective of these profiles on twenty major American cities is to present selected demographic data which tell of the particular educational needs and related problems facing these cities. Included in detail are data on urban poverty, unemployment, and crime. The significant features of each city are described in summary form preceding the individual profile. A listing of the major Federal programs on education and poverty during Fiscal Year 1967 accompanies each city profile. The profiles are intended to inform Federal administrators of the trends and developments in each of the twenty cities, and of certain relationships among them. It is hoped that these detailed profiles on the socio-economic and educational makeup of each city will be useful in the planning of Federal programs for urban populations.

General Findings

1. In the 20 metropolitan areas surveyed, both the proportion and number of families residing in Poverty Areas and having incomes below the poverty level are much greater for the central city than surrounding area. The 6 metropolitan areas with the highest percent of families in Poverty Areas in the central city, as reported in the 1960 census, are the following: 2/

Metropolitan Area	Total Number of Families	Percent in Poverty Area	Percent Below Poverty Level
New Orleans			
Central City	152,518	67.1	25.6
Outside Central City	58,643	37.0	16.0
San Antonio			
Central City	137,758	50.8	28.6
Outside Central City	18,872	41.0	21.0
St. Louis			
Central City	191,873	47.4	19.1
Outside Central City	339,039	7.1	9.6
Pittsburgh			
Central City	151,874	44.7	16.0
Outside Central City	470,401	15.1	11.4
Washington, D.C.			
Central City	173,695	42.8	16.7
Outside Central City	305,212	3.8	6.0
Baltimore			
Central City	229,069	41.0	17.9
Outside Central City	194,411	10.7	8.6

2/ Poverty level has been defined by the Social Security Administration. It takes into account family size, composition, and farm-nonfarm residence with the ceiling in 1959 set at $5,448 for a nonfarm family headed by a male with seven or more members having one related child under 18 years of age. Poverty Areas is based on a poverty index using five socio-economic characteristics: (1) percent of families with money incomes under $3,000 in 1959, (2) percent of children under 18 not living with both parents, (3) percent of persons 25 years and over with less than 8 years of school completed, (4) percent of unskilled males (laborers and service workers) in the employed civilian labor force, (5) percent of housing units dilapidated or lacking some or all plumbing facilities. Although Poverty Area and poverty level are mutually exclusive terms, there is a natural overlap, i.e., people below poverty level tend to live in Poverty Areas. For a precise analysis, see "Poverty Areas in the 100 Largest Metropolitan Areas," PC (S1)-54, Supplementary Reports, 1960 Census of Population, Bureau of the Census, November 13, 1967.

2. Of the total number of families living in the 20 cities, a very high proportion of nonwhite families is located in the central city. The following metropolitan areas have over 90 percent of nonwhite families residing in the central city.

Metropolitan Area	Nonwhite Families Percent in the Central City
Milwaukee	99.0
Cleveland	97.5
San Antonio	96.6
Chicago	92.3
New York	90.6

3. Because of residential segregation, more nonwhite families who have incomes above the poverty level are located in Poverty Areas than the corresponding proportion of white families. The cities with the most serious gap in regard to income and living condition among nonwhite families are listed below:

	Nonwhite Families		
Metropolitan Area	Percent in Central City	Percent in Poverty Area	Percent Below Poverty Level
Milwaukee	99.0	83.3	30.4
Chicago	92.3	75.7	29.3
New York	90.6	71.1	25.6
Cleveland	97.5	73.2	27.8
Washington	86.3	61.3	26.0
St. Louis	72.6	86.9	42.1
Buffalo	84.2	78.7	34.3
Baltimore	87.8	77.1	35.3
New Orleans	88.1	92.6	51.1
Boston	80.0	69.2	28.4
Philadelphia	79.8	71.5	30.7

4. Moves by the nonwhite population to better neighborhoods in recent years tend to be offset by the continuing stream of poor nonwhite in-migrants who take the place of people moving out of Poverty Areas. Despite the general improvement in income level and educational attainment for nonwhite people, conditions are stagnant or deteriorating in the poorest areas, such as the neighborhoods of Hough in Cleveland, and Watts in Los Angeles. (See Social and Economic Conditions of Negroes in the United States, October 1967.)

5. The large metropolitan cities vary in public school expenditures. Per pupil expenditures in 1966-67 based on average daily attendance among the 15 largest cities show New York City spending the highest amount, $1003 and Houston spending the least, $386. Similarly, there is the same range of per pupil expenditure, using average daily membership with New York City spending $887 per pupil and Houston, $360.

In 1962 the central city was found to be spending about $145 less per pupil than its suburban counterpart. The disparity in per pupil expenditures among cities and between central core and suburb does not in itself determine whether a school is adequate. If all schools were operating on similar levels of expenditure, significant differences in the quality of education would still exist.

6. Federal aid to education legislation has made an impact on urban education, although small in relation to need. Fiscal Year 1967 funds spent on Title I, II, and III of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and Titles III (grants to States only) and V-A of the National Defense Education Act represent an average of about 7 percent of estimated current total expenditures, 1966-67, for public schools among 14 cities. The chart below lists these cities and the Federal share of estimated current total expenditures, 1966-67, on public school education.

City	Estimated Current Total Expenditures on Public Schools, 1966-67	Federal Share (Percent) Fiscal Year 1967 Funds
Baltimore	$ 134,947,000	5.8
Boston	63,154,000	6.2
Chicago	384,203,000	7.6
Cleveland	97,250,000	6.3
Dallas	77,920,000	4.0
Detroit	167,340,000	8.7
Washington	119,582,000	5.7
Los Angeles	475,000,000	3.4
Milwaukee	75,556,000	5.0
New Orleans	69,067,000	8.4
Philadelphia	218,636,000	6.7
New York	1,140,000,000	6.8
San Francisco	69,750,000	5.5
St. Louis	64,894,000	8.7

7. The Nation's 5 largest cities, New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Detroit, and Philadelphia had an average dropout rate of 24 percent from high school in 1963 according to a National Education Association study. 3/ Philadelphia had the highest rate of dropouts, 46.6 percent. The National Education Association discovered that the size of the city is a determinant in the rate of dropouts--the larger the city, the higher the dropout rate. "In cities with a population over 600 000 the chances that a grade ten student will graduate is two out of three." 4/ The tables below list the 10 cities with the highest rate of high school dropouts and the largest percent of nonwhites over 25 not completing high school in descending order.

City	Percent Not Graduating, June 1963 (Difference between 10th grade and graduating class)
Philadelphia	46.6
San Antonio	41.0
Detroit	37.8
New York	37.1
Boston	35.9
Baltimore	35.0
Chicago	34.0
San Francisco	33.2
Cleveland	31.4
Buffalo	30.5

Nonwhite Adults Not Completing High School (1960 Census)	
New Orleans	85%
Baltimore	80%
Buffalo	78%
St. Louis	77%
Philadelphia	76%
Dallas	76%
Pittsburgh	75%
Houston	75%
Milwaukee	74%
Detroit	73%

3/ See Daniel Schreiber, Holding Power/Large City School Systems, Project: School Dropouts, National Education Association, 1964.

4/ Ibid., p. 24.

8. The dropout rate among high school students in the cities is believed to be directly related to the lack of job opportunities. In the metropolitan areas that are experiencing high rates of unemployment among teenagers, there is a corresponding rise in numbers of youth quitting school. A worrisome aspect of the unemployment and dropout problem is the upsurge in nonwhite teenage unemployment. "Normally about one-quarter of the Negro youth looking for jobs can't find them; in October the ratio was just short of one-third. For white teenagers the comparable figure was a trifle over one-eighth." (A. H. Raskin, New York Times, December 10, 1967)

In a November 1966 Department of Labor survey of 12 large metropolitan slum areas, the worst unemployment was among 14-to 19-year-old nonwhites, ranging from 18.4 percent in Washington, D.C., to 36.0 percent in Philadelphia with the rate running above 30 percent in 7 areas. With the large increases expected in nonwhite teenage population in the central city, there is need for expansion of training and work opportunities to counteract a probable rise in unemployment and dropout rates.

9. According to the Department of Labor, a third of the Nation's unemployed and nearly 40 percent of jobless Negroes are found in 15 large metropolitan areas it recently surveyed. The rates represent averages over the first 9 months of 1967. The Negro jobless rate for the 15 cities averaged 7.7 percent, that for the white population 3.5. The 2 largest areas surveyed--New York and Los Angeles (including Long Beach)--accounted for 12 percent of the total U.S. unemployment, with about 180,000 jobless workers each. Four cities, Detroit, San Francisco (including Oakland), St. Louis, and Newark had unemployment rates of 10 percent or more for the nonwhite population.

10. Unemployment is far higher in slum areas of major cities than the metropolitan area as a whole. In surveys of 8 large cities conducted by the Department of Labor, November 1966, the rate of unemployment in slums was 3 times the national average (Manpower Report of the President, April 1967). According to the Department of Labor, a disproportionately large number of slum residents were neither working nor looking for work. This "nonparticipation rate" was 11 percent among men 20 to 64 in slum areas compared to the national average of 7 percent. The Department of Labor developed a "sub-employment" concept based on joblessness and discovered that the average rate of sub-employment for 10 slums surveyed was 34 percent. (See Sources and Explanation, p. 12.) Lack of education and training is reported to be the principal reason for unemployment and sub-employment among slum residents. In these slum districts a third of the unemployed adults have never attended high school; two-thirds never graduated from high school. Many of the unemployed in the slum areas are limited in choice of employment and not trained to fill vacancies that do exist. In the central city job openings tend to be in clerical and white-collar occupations, rather than low-skilled construction work that is now more prevalent in the suburbs.

11. Between 1961 and 1966 the rate of crime had increased in the 20 major cities with the exception of Chicago. Although crime is on the rise in suburban areas, a much higher volume of crime is reported by the large cities. According to the Department of Justice, the number of crimes per unit of population is highest in large metropolitan centers and in those areas where populations are growing the fastest. Cities with a rise of over 100 percent in the crime rate between 1961-1966 are the following:

City	Percent Change In Crime Rate, 1961-66
Buffalo	151.3
Baltimore	136.7
New York	134.0
Cleveland	126.1
Detroit	106.1

12. Cities facing especially serious problems in poverty, education, unemployment, and crime are described below.

St. Louis

St. Louis has a very high rate of unemployment among its nonwhite population, averaging 12.7 over the first 9 months of 1967. 77 percent of its nonwhite residents over 25 do not have a high school diploma. Nearly half of its total number of families in the central city reside in Poverty Areas.

Buffalo

Buffalo had the highest percent increase in crime between 1961 and 1966 of all 20 cities. Its percent change was 151.3. Of its nonwhite families, 84.2 percent live in the central city, 78.7 percent reside in Poverty Areas. Its rate of unemployment was 5.0 as of July 1967. Buffalo had a net migration of -5.0, 1960-1965, indicating that more people are leaving the city than entering it.

Baltimore

Baltimore had an increase in crime rate of 136.7 between 1961 and 1966 which was one of the highest for the 20 cities. Of its total number of families in the central city, 41 percent live in Poverty Areas. 80 percent of its nonwhite residents over 25 do not have a high school diploma. Of its public school classroom teachers in 1966, 17.6 percent did not have a bachelor's degree.

New Orleans

Of its total number of families in the central city, 67.1 percent live in Poverty Areas. Nearly all of its nonwhite families live in the central city, 92.6 percent in Poverty Areas. 85 percent of nonwhite persons over 25 did not complete high school. New Orleans had an unemployment rate of 5 percent for the metropolitan area as a whole, July 1967, and 10 percent for slum districts, November 1966.

San Antonio

Similarly, of its total number of families in the central city, 50.8 percent live in Poverty Areas. Nearly all of its nonwhite families live in the central city, 82.8 percent in Poverty Areas. 44 percent of its total population are Mexican-American. The rate of unemployment for the city was 4.5 in July 1967. It had no Vista Volunteers nor Teacher Corps in Fiscal Year 1967.

13. In conclusion, population trends in large metropolitan areas are resulting in patterns of racial and economic segregation with severe consequences for disadvantaged peoples, and the communities where they are concentrated. Continuing economic and social disparities between the central city and suburb can be expected to produce major conflicts among urban populations in interests, needs, and values. Recognition and detailed knowledge of these disparities become essential for the planning of Federal programs and the coordinated actions among agencies. These 20 urban profiles defining population characteristics and needs are intended to help Federal administrators pinpoint immediate problems and to coordinate efforts which will strengthen the Federal role in large metropolitan areas.

SOURCES AND EXPLANATIONS

POPULATION

Total and Nonwhite: National Center of Educational Statistics, U.S. Office of Education. In accordance with census procedure Mexican Americans, Spanish Americans, Latin Americans, and Puerto Ricans have been excluded from the nonwhite population. Projections of population should be considered only as general approximations.

Components of Population Change: "Estimates of the Population of Standard Metropolitan Areas, 1965," Series P-25, Census Bureau, and 1960 Census of Population.

POVERTY INDICES

"Poverty Areas in the 100 Largest Metropolitan Areas," 1960 Census of Population Supplementary Reports, PC (S1)-54, November 13, 1967 and 1960 census data.

EDUCATION

Population and Enrollment: National Center of Educational Statistics, U.S. Office of Education. Projections are approximations only.

Expenditures for Public Schools: Statistics on 15 cities -- Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas, Detroit, Houston, (except total expenditures), Los Angeles, Milwaukee, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, St. Louis, Washington, D.C., are from Fall 1966 Statistics on Public Schools, the U.S. Office of Education. Data on the remaining cities is from Selected Statistics of Local School Systems, 1964-65, National Education Association.

Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures from Federal Funds: The sum of FY 1967 Funds of Titles, I, II, III of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and Titles III (grants to States) and V-A of the National Defense Education Act as a percent of 1966-67 current total expenditures.

Percent of Revenue Receipts from Local Sources, 1965-66: Taken from a forthcoming publication by the National Education Association. Figures should be considered as approximations.

Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Receipts from Federal Sources: See Estimates of School Statistics, 1966-67, National Education Association.

Classroom Teachers: Fall 1966 Statistics on Public Schools; Percent of Full-time Teachers without a Bachelor's Degree, 1965-66: From a forthcoming publication by the National Education Association.

Public High School Graduates: Fall 1966 Statistics on Public Schools Dropouts: See Daniel Schreiber, Holding Power/Large City School Systems, Project: School Dropouts, 1964, and 1960 Census of Population.

WELFARE

Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Welfare Administration, Recipients of Public Assistance and Total Assistance Payments by Program, State and County, June 1966.

POPULATION DENSITY

1960 Census Data, 1966 figures supplied by the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity.

CRIME

Department of Justice, Crime in the United States: Uniform Crime Reports-1966 and Crime in the United States: Uniform Crime Reports-1961. Children's Bureau, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Juvenile Court Statistics-1966 (not yet released).

UNEMPLOYMENT

Data on unemployment was supplied by the Department of Labor. For number of unemployed and unemployment rate as of July 1966, see Area Trends in Employment and Unemployment, October 1967. Unemployment averages in the first 9 months of 1967 are taken from a forthcoming publication of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Unemployment in the slum areas is from a special Department of Labor survey of several large cities. The "sub-employment" index which was constructed from survey data includes the following: (1) those unemployed in the sense that they are "actively looking for work and unable to find it;" (2) those working only part-time when they are trying to get full-time work; (3) heads of households under 65 years who earn less than $60 per week working full-time and those individuals under 65 who are not heads of households and earn less than $56 per week in a full-time job; (4) half the number of "non-participants" in the male 20-64 age group; and (5) a conservative, and carefully considered estimate of the male "undercount" group. For further information on these surveys, see Department of Labor, A Sharper Look At Unemployment In U.S. Cities and Slums. Unemployment figures as of July 1967 are based on 150 major labor areas. Unemployment averages for the first 9 months of 1967 are based on SMSA's.

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BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Highlights

Baltimore's total population is close to a million with 40.2% nonwhite.

Poverty Indices

Metropolitan Area	Number of Families	Percent in Central City	Percent in Poverty Areas	Percent Below Poverty Level
In Central City	229,069		41.0	17.9
Outside Central City	194,411		10.7	8.6
White Families	345,766	46.5	15.8	8.8
Nonwhite Families	77,714	87.8	77.1	35.3

Its total school-age population (5-17 years) increased between 1960 and 1965 but is expected to decrease by 1975 to a level below that of 1960. Its nonwhite school-age population is increasing and is expected to continue increasing in the 1970's. Nonwhite public school enrollment is now 61 percent of total public school enrollment.

84.2 percent of Negro elementary students attend schools 90-100 percent Negro, 1965-66.

Of its classroom teachers, 17.6 percent do not have a bachelor's degree, fall 1966.

80 percent of nonwhite persons over 25 are without a high school diploma.

Its unemployment rate in the central city only, averaged 5.7 between January and September 1967, 3.4 for whites and 9.1 for nonwhites.

POPULATION

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Total		
1960	939,024	
Estimated 1965	917,750	
Projected 1970	915,000	
Projected 1975	912,000	
Nonwhite		
1960	328,416	34.9% of Total
Estimated 1965	369,660	40.2% of Total
Projected 1970	434,100	47.4% of Total
Projected 1975	498,600	54.6% of Total
Components of Population Change		
Percent Change, 1960-1965	7.3	
Natural Increase	7.1	
Net Migration	0.2	
In Migration, 1955-1960		
From Different SMSA		
White	67,302	
Nonwhite	8,769	
From Non-metropolitan Area		
White	45,072	
Nonwhite	11,284	

POVERTY INDICES (1960 Census)

Total Number of Families	423,480
In Central City	229,069
Outside Central City	194,411
Percent in Poverty Areas	27.1
In Central City	41.0
Outside Central City	10.7
Percent below Poverty Level	13.6
In Central City	17.9
Outside Central City	8.6
White Families	
Total Number	345,766
Percent in Central City	46.5
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas	15.8
Percent Below Poverty Level	8.8
Nonwhite Families	
Total Number	77,714
Percent in Central City	87.8
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas	77.1
Percent Below Poverty Level	35.3
Percent Substandard Nonwhite Rental Housing	40
Children in Families Below Poverty Level (Central City and Outside Area)	
Under 6 years	56,272
6 to 17 years	76,458

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

Expenditures for Public Schools	
Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures	$ 134,947,000
Estimated 1966-67 Annual Current Expenditure Per Pupil In-	
Average Daily Membership	550
Average Daily Attendance	619
Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures from Federal Funds, FY 1967	5.8
Percent of Revenue Receipts from Local Sources, 1965-66	65.3
Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Revenue Receipts from Federal Sources for the State of **Maryland**	7.5
Classroom Teachers in Public Schools, Fall 1966	
Total (Full-time and Part-time)	7,579
Percent Increase or Decrease from Previous Year	+6.5
Percent of Full-time Teachers Without Bachelor's Degree, 1965-66	17.6
School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years	
Total	
1960	212,975
Estimated 1965	226,340
Projected 1970	225,100
Projected 1975	210,700
Nonwhite School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years	
1960	88,302
Estimated 1965	110,780
Projected 1970	129,800
Projected 1975	140,100
Enrollment	
Total Public Enrollment	
Estimated 1965	191,008
Projected 1970	189,900
Projected 1975	178,200
Nonwhite Public Enrollment	
Estimated 1965	116,500
Projected 1970	136,700
Projected 1975	147,900
Nonwhite K-12 Public Enrollment as Percent of Total K-12, 1965-66	61.0
Percent of Total Negro Elementary Students in Schools 90-100 Percent Negro, 1965-66	84.2
Percent of Total White Elementary Students in Schools 90-100 Percent White, 1965-66	67.0
Public High Schools Graduates	
1964-1965	7,590
1965-1966	7,682
Dropouts	
Loss in Number of Pupils Grades 10-12, Sept.1960-June 1963	3,475
Percent Not Graduating	34.98
Nonwhite Persons over 25 years Not Completing High School (1960 Census)	
Persons over 25 years	189,829
Number Not Completing High School	147,428
Percent Dropouts	80

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

WELFARE

	Payments	Recipients
Public Assistance, 1966		
Old-Age Assistance	$ 666,000	6,910
Families with Dependent Children	2,857,000	71,238
Permanently and Totally Disabled	579,000	5,827

POPULATION DENSITY

Population Per Square Mile/1960	11,993
Population Per Square Mile/1966	12,313

CRIME, 1966

Crime Rate 1966-Known Offenses Per 100,000	388.9
Percent Change Crime Rate, 1961-1966	136.7
Delinquents Reported by Juvenile Courts, 1966	
Judicial Cases (except traffic)	5,219
Nonjudicial Cases (except traffic)	

UNEMPLOYMENT

Estimated Number of Unemployed as of July 1967	29,000
Rate of Unemployment as of July 1967	3.5

Rate of Unemployment, Jan.-Sept. 1967 Average	3.8 (Total)	2.3 (White)	8.3 (Nonwhite)
Unemployment in the Central City (estimated rate)	5.7 (Total)	3.4 (White)	9.1 (Nonwhite)

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

FEDERAL FUNDS RELATED TO EDUCATION AND POVERTY FISCAL YEAR 1967

Elementary and Secondary School Activities

Elementary and Secondary Act Grants:	
Title I	$ 7,213,457
Title II	195,584
Title III	71,345
Title IV	28,709
National Defense Education Act Grants:	
Title III	$ 256,470
Title V-A	49,188
Headstart Programs:	
Summer 1966	
Number of Children	661
Funds	$ 152,392
Full Year	
Number of Children	285
Funds	$ 543,178
Teacher Corps:	
Corp Members	None
Funds	None

Basic and Occupational Training

Manpower Development and Training Programs:	
Training Slots	2,766
Funds Allocated	$ 3,722,000
Vocational Education Grants	$ 233,795
Vocational Work-Study	$ 86,302
Adult Basic Education	$ 167,990
Concentrated Employment Program	$ 4,768,000
Neighborhood Youth Corps:	
Positions Filled	1,591
1967 Allocations	$ 1,859,440

Community Development

Anti-Poverty Grants (All OEO administered and delegated programs)	$ 6,223,076
Community Action Grants	$ 2,964,506
Vista Volunteers	109
Community Service and Continuing Education (Title I of the Higher Education Act)	$ 43,905

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Highlights

Boston's white population is declining; its nonwhite population is rapidly growing and is projected to be 30.7 percent of the total by 1975.

Poverty Indices

Metropolitan Area	Number of Families	Percent in Central City	Percent in Poverty Areas	Percent Below Poverty Level
In Central City	164,215		28.8	14.2
Outside Central City	476,311		2.3	7.2
White Families	621,191	23.9	7.2	8.4
Nonwhite Families	19,335	80.0	69.2	28.4

Nonwhite school-age population and public school enrollment are rising disproportionately to the white school-age population and white public school enrollment which are decreasing.

Unemployment is far greater in the slum districts of South Boston than the metropolitan area as a whole and is more prevalent among the youth compared to other age groups in Boston's slums.

POPULATION

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Total		
1960	697,938	
Estimated 1965	616,326	
Projected 1970	544,000	
Projected 1975	480,000	
Nonwhite		
1960	68,493	**9.8% of Total**
Estimated 1965	110,900	**17.9% of Total**
Projected 1970	131,500	**24.1% of Total**
Projected 1975	147,500	**30.7% of Total**
Components of Population Change		
Percent Change, 1960-1965	3.1	
Natural Increase	5.7	
Net Migration	-2.6	
In Migration, 1955-1960		
From Different SMSA		
White	113,186	
Nonwhite	5,303	
From Non-metropolitan Area		
White	55,317	
Nonwhite	3,352	

POVERTY INDICES (1960 Census)

Total Number of Families	640,526
In Central City	164,215
Outside Central City	476,311
Percent in Poverty Areas	9.1
In Central City	28.8
Outside Central City	2.3
Percent below Poverty Level	9.0
In Central City	14.2
Outside Central City	7.2
White Families	
Total Number	621,191
Percent in Central City	23.9
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas	7.2
Percent Below Poverty Level	8.4
Nonwhite Families	
Total Number	19,335
Percent in Central City	80.0
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas	69.2
Percent Below Poverty Level	28.4
Percent Substandard Nonwhite Rental Housing	47
Children in Families Below Poverty Level (Central City and Outside Area)	
Under 6 years	42,191
6 to 17 years	58,732

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Expenditures for Public Schools	
Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures	$ 63,154,000
Estimated 1966-67 Annual Current Expenditure Per Pupil In-	
Average Daily Membership	513
Average Daily Attendance	563
Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures from Federal Funds, FY 1967	6.2
Percent of Revenue Receipts from Local Sources, 1965-66	87.6
Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Revenue Receipts from Federal Sources for the State of **Massachusetts**	9.4
Classroom Teachers in Public Schools, Fall 1966	
Total (Full-time and Part-time)	4,174
Percent Increase or Decrease from Previous Year	+2.8
Percent of Full-time Teachers Without Bachelor's Degree, 1965-66	**No answer**
School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years	
Total	
1960	134,153
Estimated 1965	141,500
Projected 1970	124,600
Projected 1975	103,200
Nonwhite School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years	
1960	16,418
Estimated 1965	27,400
Projected 1970	33,400
Projected 1975	35,400
Enrollment	
Total Public Enrollment	
Estimated 1965	95,172
Projected 1970	84,900
Projected 1975	71,100
Nonwhite Public Enrollment	
Estimated 1965	24,700
Projected 1970	30,500
Projected 1975	32,700
Nonwhite K-12 Public Enrollment as Percent of Total K-12, 1965-66	26.0
Percent of Total Negro Elementary Students in Schools 90-100 Percent Negro, 1965-66	35.4
Percent of Total White Elementary Students in Schools 90-100 Percent White, 1965-66	76.5
Public High Schools Graduates	
1964-1965	4,801
1965-1966	4,589
Dropouts	
Loss in Number of Pupils Grades 10-12, Sept.1960-June 1963	2,069
Percent Not Graduating	35.90
Nonwhite Persons over 25 years Not Completing High School (1960 Census)	
Persons over 25 years	46,273
Number Not Completing High School	26,813
Percent Dropouts	60

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WELFARE

Public Assistance, 1966	Payments	Recipients
Old-Age Assistance	$ 3,168,000	29,971
Families with Dependent Children	3,732,000	71,499
Permanently and Totally Disabled	1,582,000	8,717

POPULATION DENSITY

Population Per Square Mile/1960	14,586
Population Per Square Mile/1966	14,067

CRIME, 1966

Crime Rate 1966-Known Offenses Per 100,000	344.8
Percent Change Crime Rate, 1961-1966	76.5

Delinquents Reported by Juvenile Courts, 1966	
Judicial Cases (except traffic)	2,403
Nonjudicial Cases (except traffic)	-

UNEMPLOYMENT

Estimated Number of Unemployed as of July 1967	52,300
Rate of Unemployment as of July 1967	3.7

Rate of Unemployment, Jan.-Sept. 1967 Average 3.1 (Total) 3.1 (White) — (Nonwhite)

U.S. Department of Labor, Special Survey November 1966
South End-Roxbury-North Dorchester

Population	58,107
Unemployment Rate	6.8
Percent Unemployed Not Graduating from High School	66
Percent Unemployed with Less Than 8 Years of School	34
Unemployment Rate for Teenagers (6-19 Years)	21.2
Nonparticipation Rate (20-64 Years, Male) Not Working nor Looking for Jobs	10.7

Rate of rejection from military service is 52 percent for the slums (39 percent for all Boston) and two-thirds of the rejections are because of low mental achievement.

Many of the unemployed in the surveyed neighborhoods of Boston say they would like additional training to improve their chances of employment. 79.3 percent would be willing to take on-the-job training. 68 percent expressed interest in returning to school for training if necessary.

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

FEDERAL FUNDS RELATED TO EDUCATION AND POVERTY FISCAL YEAR 1967

Elementary and Secondary School Activities

Elementary and Secondary Act Grants:	
Title I	$ 3,631,823
Title II	171,149
Title III	None
Title IV	179,525
National Defense Education Act Grants:	
Title III	$ 93,787
Title V-A	40,680
Headstart Programs:	
Summer 1966	
Number of Children	900
Funds	$ 287,284
Full Year	
Number of Children	810
Funds	$ 1,773,916
Teacher Corps:	
Corp Members	14
Funds	$ 277,541

Basic and Occupational Training

Manpower Development and Training Programs:	
Training Slots	4,529
Funds Allocated	$ 4,672,000
Vocational Education Grants	$ 176,191
Vocational Work-Study	$ 37,346
Adult Basic Education	$ 32,500
Concentrated Employment Program	$ 4,087,000
Neighborhood Youth Corps:	
Positions Filled	1,073
1967 Allocations	$ 1,518,220

Community Development

Anti-Poverty Grants (All OEO administered and delegated programs)	$ 7,695,738
Community Action Grants	$ 5,836,634
Vista Volunteers	15
Community Service and Continuing Education (Title I of the Higher Education Act)	$ 96,450

BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Highlights

Buffalo's white population is decreasing; its nonwhite population is increasing and is projected to be 26.5 percent of the total by 1975.

It had a net migration of -5.0, 1960-65, indicating that more people are leaving Buffalo than are entering it.

Poverty Indices

Metropolitan Area	Number of Families	Percent in Central City	Percent in Poverty Areas	Percent Below Poverty Level
In Central City	135,991		30.8	14.4
Outside Central City	196,988		Not applicable	7.0
White Families	313,588	38.2	8.5	8.5
Nonwhite Families	19,391	84.2	78.7	34.3

77 percent of its Negro elementary students attend schools 90-100 percent Negro, 1965-66.

Of nonwhite persons over 25, 78 percent do not have a high school diploma.

It had a percent increase in crime rate, 1961-66, of 151.3.

Its rate of unemployment was 5.0 as of July 1967.

POPULATION

BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Total		
1960	532,759	
Estimated 1965	489,000	
Projected 1970	463,000	
Projected 1975	432,000	
Nonwhite		
1960	73,388	13.7% of Total
Estimated 1965	95,100	19.4% of Total
Projected 1970	104,400	22.5% of Total
Projected 1975	114,900	26.5% of Total
Components of Population Change		
Percent Change, 1960-1965	1.0	
Natural Increase	6.0	
Net Migration	-5.0	
In Migration, 1955-1960		
From Different SMSA		
White	37,060	
Nonwhite	4,663	
From Non-metropolitan Area		
White	32,382	
Nonwhite	4,076	

POVERTY INDICES (1960 Census)

Total Number of Families	332,979
In Central City	135,991
Outside Central City	196,988
Percent in Poverty Areas	12.6
In Central City	30.8
Outside Central City	Not applicable
Percent below Poverty Level	10.0
In Central City	14.4
Outside Central City	7.0
White Families	
Total Number	313,588
Percent in Central City	38.2
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas	8.5
Percent Below Poverty Level	8.5
Nonwhite Families	
Total Number	19,391
Percent in Central City	84.2
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas	78.7
Percent Below Poverty Level	34.3
Percent Substandard Nonwhite Rental Housing	45
Children in Families Below Poverty Level (Central City and Outside Area)	
Under 6 years	25,045
6 to 17 years	33,931

BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Expenditures for Public Schools	
FY ending 6/30/65 Current Total Expenditures	$ 37,174,086
Estimated 1964-65 Annual Current Expenditure Per Pupil In-	
Average Daily Membership	513
Average Daily Attendance	—
Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures from Federal Funds, FY 1967	—
Percent of Revenue Receipts from Local Sources, 1965-66	43.4
Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Revenue Receipts from Federal Sources for the State of **New York**	5.9
Classroom Teachers in Public Schools, Fall 1966	
Total (Full-time and Part-time)	—
Percent Increase or Decrease from Previous Year	—
Percent of Full-time Teachers Without Bachelor's Degree, 1965-66	No answer
School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years	
Total	
1960	110,034
Estimated 1965	107,700
Projected 1970	100,000
Projected 1975	88,100
Nonwhite School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years	
1960	18,788
Estimated 1965	25,000
Projected 1970	28,200
Projected 1975	29,300
Enrollment	
Total Public Enrollment	
Estimated 1965	73,321
Projected 1970	68,700
Projected 1975	61,300
Nonwhite Public Enrollment	
Estimated 1965	23,500
Projected 1970	26,800
Projected 1975	28,200
Nonwhite K-12 Public Enrollment as Percent of Total K-12, 1965-66	32.1
Percent of Total Negro Elementary Students in Schools 90-100 Percent Negro, 1965-66	77.0
Percent of Total White Elementary Students in Schools 90-100 Percent White, 1965-66	81.1
Public High Schools Graduates	
1964-1965	Not given
1965-1966	Not given
Dropouts	
Loss in Number of Pupils Grades 10-12, Sept.1960-June 1963	1,370
Percent Not Graduating	30.51
Nonwhite Persons over 25 years Not Completing High School (1960 Census)	
Persons over 25 years	44,105
Number Not Completing High School	33,482
Percent Dropouts	78

BUFFALO, NEW YORK

WELFARE

Public Assistance, 1966	Payments	Recipients
Old-Age Assistance	$ 201,000	3,645
Families with Dependent Children	1,410,000	36,213
Permanently and Totally Disabled	133,000	2,134

POPULATION DENSITY

Population Per Square Mile/1960	13,522
Population Per Square Mile/1966	12,317

CRIME, 1966

Crime Rate 1966-Known Offenses Per 100,000	225.4
Percent Change Crime Rate, 1961-1966	151.3
Delinquents Reported by Juvenile Courts, 1966	
Judicial Cases (except traffic)	1,821
Nonjudicial Cases (except traffic)	

UNEMPLOYMENT

Estimated Number of Unemployed as of July 1967	28,100
Rate of Unemployment as of July 1967	5.0

BUFFALO, NEW YORK

FEDERAL FUNDS RELATED TO EDUCATION AND POVERTY FISCAL YEAR 1967

Elementary and Secondary School Activities

Elementary and Secondary Act Grants:	
Title I	$ 4,932,854
Title II	215,700
Title III	621,939
Title IV	92,994
National Defense Education Act Grants:	
Title III	$ 70,748
Title V-A	50,160
Headstart Programs:	
Summer 1966	
Number of Children	573
Funds	$ 92,553
Full Year	
Number of Children	763
Funds	$ 490,803
Teacher Corps:	
Corp Members	20
Funds	$ 259,201

Basic and Occupational Training

Manpower Development and Training Programs:	
Training Slots	1,151
Funds Allocated	$ 1,551,000
Vocational Education Grants	$ 545,000
Vocational Work-Study	None
Adult Basic Education	$ 218,145
Concentrated Employment Program	None
Neighborhood Youth Corps:	
Positions Filled	1,898
1967 Allocations	$ 1,599,890

Community Development

Anti-Poverty Grants (All OEO administered and delegated programs)	$ 879,661
Community Action Grants	$ 92,261
Vista Volunteers	44
Community Service and Continuing Education (Title I of the Higher Education Act)	$ 49,388

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Highlights

Chicago's white population is decreasing; its nonwhite population is growing and is projected to be 37.8 percent of the total by 1975.

Poverty Indices

Metropolitan Area	Number of Families	Percent in Central City	Percent in Poverty Areas	Percent Below Poverty Level
In Central City	909,204		26.5	12.0
Outside Central City	673,339		1.9	5.3
White Families	1,382,452	52.4	7.4	6.2
Nonwhite Families	200,091	92.3	75.7	29.3

89.2 percent of its Negro elementary students attend schools 90-100 percent Negro, 1965-66.

Chicago is the only city among the 20 that experienced a decrease in crime rate comparing the percent change in the rate of crime over a five-year period, 1961-66.

Its unemployment rate averaged 3.2 between January and September 1967, 2.3 for whites and 8.2 for nonwhites.

POPULATION

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Total		
1960	3,550,404	
Estimated 1965	3,575,000	
Projected 1970	3,600,000	
Projected 1975	3,687,000	
Nonwhite		
1960	837,656	23.5% of Total
Estimated 1965	1,005,000	28.1% of Total
Projected 1970	1,173,000	32.5% of Total
Projected 1975	1,357,000	36.8% of Total
Components of Population Change		
Percent Change, 1960-1965	7.5	
Natural Increase	7.1	
Net Migration	0.4	
In Migration, 1955-1960		
From Different SMSA		
White	217,919	
Nonwhite	28,158	
From Non-metropolitan Area		
White	162,874	
Nonwhite	35,874	

POVERTY INDICES (1960 Census)

Total Number of Families	1,582,543
In Central City	909,204
Outside Central City	673,339
Percent in Poverty Areas	16.0
In Central City	26.5
Outside Central City	1.9
Percent below Poverty Level	9.1
In Central City	12.0
Outside Central City	5.3
White Families	
Total Number	1,382,452
Percent in Central City	52.4
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas	7.4
Percent Below Poverty Level	6.2
Nonwhite Families	
Total Number	200,091
Percent in Central City	92.3
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas	75.7
Percent Below Poverty Level	29.3
Percent Substandard Nonwhite Rental Housing	33
Children in Families Below Poverty Level (Central City and Outside Area)	
Under 6 years	132,240
6 to 17 years	161,670

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Expenditures for Public Schools	
Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures	$ 384,203,000
Estimated 1966-67 Annual Current Expenditure Per Pupil In-	
Average Daily Membership	521
Average Daily Attendance	581
Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures from Federal Funds, FY 1967	7.7
Percent of Revenue Receipts from Local Sources, 1965-66	68.7
Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Revenue Receipts from Federal Sources for the State of **Illinois**	6.0
Classroom Teachers in Public Schools, Fall 1966	
Total (Full-time and Part-time)	20,797
Percent Increase or Decrease from Previous Year	-0.1
Percent of Full-time Teachers Without Bachelor's Degree, 1965-66	7.7
School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years	
Total	
1960	723,446
Estimated 1965	792,000
Projected 1970	861,000
Projected 1975	871,000
Nonwhite School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years	
1960	206,884
Estimated 1965	289,000
Projected 1970	372,000
Projected 1975	406,000
Enrollment	
Total Public Enrollment	
Estimated 1965	542,983
Projected 1970	598,000
Projected 1975	611,900
Nonwhite Public Enrollment	
Estimated 1965	282,400
Projected 1970	362,900
Projected 1975	396,900
Nonwhite K-12 Public Enrollment as Percent of Total K-12, 1965-66	52.0
Percent of Total Negro Elementary Students in Schools 90-100 Percent Negro, 1965-66	89.2
Percent of Total White Elementary Students in Schools 90-100 Percent White, 1965-66	88.8
Public High Schools Graduates	
1964-1965	22,124
1965-1966	22,117
Dropouts	
Loss in Number of Pupils Grades 10-12, Sept.1960-June 1963	8,735
Percent Not Graduating	33.95
Nonwhite Persons over 25 years Not Completing High School (1960 Census)	
Persons over 25 years	466,038
Number Not Completing High School	321,104
Percent Dropouts	70

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

WELFARE

	Payments	Recipients
Public Assistance, 1966		
Old-Age Assistance	$ 1,242,000	21,244
Families with Dependent Children	7,618,000	185,150
Permanently and Totally Disabled	1,600,000	20,297

POPULATION DENSITY

Population Per Square Mile/1960	15,836
Population Per Square Mile/1966	15,934

CRIME, 1966

Crime Rate 1966-Known Offenses Per 100,000	306.5
Percent Change Crime Rate, 1961-1966	-15.7
Delinquents Reported by Juvenile Courts, 1966	
Judicial Cases (except traffic)	8,920
Nonjudicial Cases (except traffic)	17

UNEMPLOYMENT

Estimated Number of Unemployed as of July 1967	114,000
Rate of Unemployment as of July 1967	3.5
Rate of Unemployment, Jan.-Sept.1967 Average	3.2 (Total) 2.3 (White) 8.2 (Nonwhite)
Unemployment in the Central City (estimated rate)	4.3 (Total) 2.8 (White) 8.5 (Nonwhite)

Quotes from The Saturday Review

"During the past year, 1965-66, for the first time, the majority of those enrolled in the Chicago public schools were nonwhite. According to a Chicago Urban League research report on de facto segregation submitted to the Committee on Education and Labor of the House of Representatives in July 1965, 188,000 of the 211,000 Negro pupils in the Chicago elementary schools were in substantially Negro segregated schools (schools with 90 percent or more Negroes). That substantially all-Negro schools in Chicago are destined to continue— and probably increase—is the conclusion drawn from these hearings.

"The new Bond School in Chicago may be cited as evidence of the difficulties of planning for desegregation in large cities. When this school was first planned, it was expected that 200 white children from the nearby completely white school would attend the new school, thus providing in the enrollment about 15 per cent non-Negro children. But two years later, when Bond School opened with an enrollment of 1,300, only forty white children, or about 3 per cent of the school population, enrolled. Most of the white families had moved out during the two years of planning and construction."

(Henry R. Hill, "School Desegregation North and South: I. It Will Take Time," Saturday Review, July 16, 1966.)

Quotes from The Saturday Review (Continued)

"Although 30 per cent of Chicago's children attend parochial schools, the public system still enrolls some 600,000 students, employs 23,000 teachers, and occupies more than 600 classroom buildings. In short, Chicago has more population inside its schools than Denver or Minneapolis have within their city limits.

".......the exodus of seasoned teachers and the increasing reluctance of talented novitiates to accept Chicago assignments, particularly in light of the fact that most must start in hard-core slum schools without benefit of any orientation or in-service training, has left many schools bereft of personnel.

"The Chicago Teachers Union has estimated that 300 to 700 classrooms each day have no teachers whatever, with the concentration of teacherless rooms particularly heavy in Negro Areas. One survey showed that in a district encompassing seventeen schools 83 per cent of the teacher absences were not covered. In others, as many as 80 per cent of the teachers on any given day are substitutes. In some schools, libraries are closed down weeks at a time because librarians must be drafted for classroom duty. Likewise, gym classes in some schools have been suspended as long as eighteen months."

(Charles and Bonnie Remsberg, "Chicago: Legacy of an Ice Age," Saturday Review, May 20, 1967.)

"My second example of a superior Negro school is the Dunbar Vocational High School in Chicago. I visited this school briefly last fall and found it even better than I had anticipated. The modern $8,000,000 building with its spacious halls, attractively planted interior courts, and well ordered school life is only one pleasing facet of the school. The real excellence is evidenced in the serious-minded students, competent instructors, and the fact that its graduates have obtained a well-rounded high school education which will be of value as long as they live. The school enrolls approximately 2,300 students, all Negroes except two. The faculty is approximately one-third white and two-thirds Negro; but it is the kind of school in which any first-class vocational instructor would feel at home."

(Henry R. Hill, "School Desegregation North and South: I. It Will Take Time," Saturday Review, July 16, 1966.)

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

FEDERAL FUNDS RELATED TO EDUCATION AND POVERTY FISCAL YEAR 1967

Elementary and Secondary School Activities

Elementary and Secondary Act Grants:	
Title I	$ 25,165,115
Title II	1,802,425
Title III	1,434,458
Title IV	909,427
National Defense Education Act Grants:	
Title III	$ 917,906
Title V-A	169,550
Headstart Programs:	
Summer 1966	
Number of Children	23,290
Funds	$ 3,749,144
Full Year	
Number of Children	6,276
Funds	$ 6,708,972
Teacher Corps:	
Corp Members	60
Funds	$ 917,267

Basic and Occupational Training

Manpower Development and Training Programs:	
Training Slots	9,156
Funds Allocated	$ 11,562,000
Vocational Education Grants	$ 2,628,782
Vocational Work-Study	None
Adult Basic Education	$ 502,402
Concentrated Employment Program	$ 7,310,000
Neighborhood Youth Corps:	
Positions Filled	16,752
1967 Allocations	$ 13,765,132

Community Development

Anti-Poverty Grants (All OEO administered and delegated programs)	$ 41,811,083
Community Action Grants	$ 20,953,311
Vista Volunteers	90
Community Service and Continuing Education (Title I of the Higher Education Act)	$ 183,683

CLEVELAND, OHIO

Highlights

Cleveland has a rapidly growing nonwhite population projected to be 41.9 percent of the total by 1970, and 48.7 percent by 1975.

Poverty Indices

Metropolitan Area	Number of Families	Percent in Central City	Percent in Poverty Areas	Percent Below Poverty Level
In Central City	220,538		30.8	14.9
Outside Central City	242,269		Not applicable	4.6
White Families	404,548	40.5	6.3	6.9
Nonwhite Families	58,259	97.5	73.2	27.8

The average person living in the slum district of Hough, Cleveland was in worst economic straits in 1965 than the typical inhabitant in 1960. Unemployment was higher, income was lower, and a larger percent of the population was poor. (Manpower Report of the President, April 1967).

Slum areas of Hough and neighboring districts had an unemployment rate of 15.5 percent, as of November 1966.

Median family income for these slum areas declined from 1959 to 1964, while it was rising by $570 for the city as a whole.

82.3 percent of Negro elementary students attend schools 90-100 percent Negro, 1965-66.

Its unemployment rate averaged 3.8 between January and September 1967, 2.7 for whites and 9.5 for nonwhites.

POPULATION

CLEVELAND, OHIO

Total		
1960	876,050	
Estimated 1965	810,858	
Projected 1970	767,000	
Projected 1975	755,000	
Nonwhite		
1960	253,108	28.8% of Total
Estimated 1965	305,900	37.7% of Total
Projected 1970	321,800	41.9% of Total
Projected 1975	368,000	48.7% of Total
Components of Population Change		
Percent Change, 1960-1965	4.7	
Natural Increase	6.3	
Net Migration	-1.5	
In Migration, 1955-1960		
From Different SMSA		
White	75,583	
Nonwhite	10,713	
From Non-metropolitan Area		
White	51,291	
Nonwhite	8,344	

POVERTY INDICES (1960 Census)

Total Number of Families	462,807
In Central City	220,538
Outside Central City	242,269
Percent in Poverty Areas	14.7
In Central City	30.8
Outside Central City	Not applicable
Percent below Poverty Level	9.5
In Central City	14.9
Outside Central City	4.6
White Families	
Total Number	404,548
Percent in Central City	40.5
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas	6.3
Percent Below Poverty Level	6.9
Nonwhite Families	
Total Number	58,259
Percent in Central City	97.5
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas	73.2
Percent Below Poverty Level	27.8
Percent Substandard Nonwhite Rental Housing	33
Children in Families Below Poverty Level (Central City and Outside Area)	
Under 6 years	35,432
6 to 17 years	45,319

CLEVELAND, OHIO

Expenditures for Public Schools	
Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures	$ 97,250,000
Estimated 1966-67 Annual Current Expenditure Per Pupil In-	
Average Daily Membership	525
Average Daily Attendance	558
Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures from Federal Funds, FY 1967	6.3
Percent of Revenue Receipts from Local Sources, 1965-66	75.4
Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Revenue Receipts from Federal Sources for the State of **Ohio**	7.0
Classroom Teachers in Public Schools, Fall 1966	
Total (Full-time and Part-time)	5,417
Percent Increase or Decrease from Previous Year	+1.5
Percent of Full-time Teachers Without Bachelor's Degree, 1965-66	7.9
School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years	
Total	
1960	184,827
Estimated 1965	196,990
Projected 1970	193,400
Projected 1975	191,500
Nonwhite School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years	
1960	62,558
Estimated 1965	77,700
Projected 1970	84,000
Projected 1975	90,900
Enrollment	
Total Public Enrollment	
Estimated 1965	152,852
Projected 1970	151,800
Projected 1975	152,200
Nonwhite Public Enrollment	
Estimated 1965	74,900
Projected 1970	82,000
Projected 1975	89,800
Nonwhite K-12 Public Enrollment as Percent of Total K-12, 1965-66	49.0
Percent of Total Negro Elementary Students in Schools 90-100 Percent Negro, 1965-66 1/	82.3
Percent of Total White Elementary Students in Schools 90-100 Percent White, 1965-66 1/	80.2
Public High Schools Graduates	
1964-1965	6,502
1965-1966	6,680
Dropouts	
Loss in Number of Pupils Grades 10-12, Sept.1960-June 1963	2,162
Percent Not Graduating	31.37
Nonwhite Persons over 25 years Not Completing High School (1960 Census)	
Persons over 25 years	136,710
Number Not Completing High School	95,085
Percent Dropouts	71

1/ 1962-63 data

CLEVELAND, OHIO

WELFARE

Public Assistance, 1966	Payments	Recipients
Old-Age Assistence	$ 1,148,000	11,027
Families with Dependent Children	1,996,000	52,549
Permanently and Totally Disabled	290,000	3,061

POPULATION DENSITY

Population Per Square Mile/1960	10,789
Population Per Square Mile/1966	10,793

CRIME, 1966

Crime Rate 1966-Known Offenses Per 100,000	230.8
Percent Change Crime Rate, 1961-1966	126.1

Delinquents Reported by Juvenile Courts, 1966	
Judicial Cases (except traffic)	2,321
Nonjudicial Cases (except traffic)	2,234

UNEMPLOYMENT

Estimated Number of Unemployed as of July 1967	29,300
Rate of Unemployment as of July 1967	3.2

Rate of Unemployment, Jan.-Sept.1967 Average 3.8 (Total) 2.7 (White) 9.5 (Nonwhite)

U.S. Department of Labor, Special Survey November 1966
Hough, West Central, East Central, Kinsman Area

Population	144,826
Unemployment Rate	15.5
Unemployment Rate for Out-of-School Youth	58
Nonparticipation Rate (20-64 Years, Male) Not Working nor Looking for Jobs	14.7

Inadequate and inferior education and training are the underlying elements in a majority of employment problems.

Median family income for all four areas declined from 1959 to 1964, while it was rising by $570 for the city as a whole.

CLEVELAND, OHIO

FEDERAL FUNDS RELATED TO EDUCATION AND POVERTY FISCAL YEAR 1967

Elementary and Secondary School Activities

Elementary and Secondary Act Grants:	
Title I	$ 5,111,373
Title II	356,834
Title III	416,047
Title IV	202,987
National Defense Education Act Grants:	
Title III	$ 199,274
Title V-A	86,334
Headstart Programs:	
Summer 1966	
Number of Children	2,460
Funds	$ 496,026
Full Year	
Number of Children	1,005
Funds	$ 1,615,509
Teacher Corps:	
Corp Members	18
Funds	$ 157,727

Basic and Occupational Training

Manpower Development and Training Programs:	
Training Slots	2,163
Funds Allocated	$ 2,602,000
Vocational Education Grants	$ 1,300,088
Vocational Work-Study	$ 141,057
Adult Basic Education	$ 303,133
Concentrated Employment Program	$ 5,577,000
Neighborhood Youth Corps:	
Positions Filled	3,566
1967 Allocations	$ 4,411,170

Community Development

Anti-Poverty Grants (All OEO administered and delegated programs)	$ 9,246,156
Community Action Grants	$ 4,356,943
Vista Volunteers	4
Community Service and Continuing Education (Title I of the Higher Education Act)	Not available

DALLAS, TEXAS

Highlights

Dallas has a rapidly growing total population; its percent increase, 1960-65, was 18.9 half of which was due to net migration.

Poverty Indices

Metropolitan Area	Number of Families		Percent in Poverty Areas	Percent Below Poverty Level
In Central City	177,665		27.9	16.7
Outside Central City	104,661		35.4	16.2
		Percent in Central City		
White Families	247,099	59.9	22.3	11.8
Nonwhite Families	35,227	84.5	89.5	49.8

82.6 percent of Negro elementary students attend schools 90-100 percent Negro, 1965-66.

Dallas had a low rate of unemployment, 2.5, for the metropolitan area as a whole as of July 1967.

In Fiscal Year 1967 Dallas had no Teacher Corps, Vista Volunteers, Adult Basic Education, nor Community Service and Continuing Education programs.

POPULATION DALLAS, TEXAS

Total		
1960	679,684	
Estimated 1965	814,000	
Projected 1970	933,000	
Projected 1975	1,117,000	
Nonwhite		
1960	131,211	19.3% of Total
Estimated 1965	178,800	21.9% of Total
Projected 1970	220,300	23.6% of Total
Projected 1975	283,700	25.3% of Total

Components of Population Change	
Percent Change, 1960-1965	18.9
Natural Increase	9.3
Net Migration	9.6
In Migration, 1955-1960	
From Different SMSA	
White	91,888
Nonwhite	4,986
From Non-metropolitan Area	
White	70,733
Nonwhite	9,615

POVERTY INDICES (1960 Census)

Total Number of Families	282,326
In Central City	177,665
Outside Central City	104,661
Percent in Poverty Areas	30.7
In Central City	27.9
Outside Central City	35.4
Percent below Poverty Level	16.5
In Central City	16.7
Outside Central City	16.2
White Families	
Total Number	247,099
Percent in Central City	59.9
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas	22.3
Percent Below Poverty Level	11.8
Nonwhite Families	
Total Number	35,227
Percent in Central City	84.5
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas	89.5
Percent Below Poverty Level	49.8
Percent Substandard Nonwhite Rental Housing	Not listed
Children in Families Below Poverty Level (Central City and Outside Area)	
Under 6 years	41,551
6 to 17 years	53,793

DALLAS, TEXAS

Expenditures for Public Schools	
Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures	$ 77,920,000
Estimated 1966-67 Annual Current Expenditure Per Pupil In-	
Average Daily Membership	426
Average Daily Attendance	469
Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures from Federal Funds, FY 1967	4.0
Percent of Revenue Receipts from Local Sources, 1965-66	63.0
Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Revenue Receipts from Federal Sources for the State of **Texas** 1/	9.3
Classroom Teachers in Public Schools, Fall 1966	
Total (Full-time and Part-time)	5,398
Percent Increase or Decrease from Previous Year	-0.1
Percent of Full-time Teachers Without Bachelor's Degree, 1965-66	None
School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years	
Total	
1960	158,055
Estimated 1965	179,362
Projected 1970	204,400
Projected 1975	230,000
Nonwhite School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years	
1960	33,006
Estimated 1965	46,300
Projected 1970	58,600
Projected 1975	71,500
Enrollment 2/	
Total Public Enrollment	
Estimated 1965	157,986
Projected 1970	180,000
Projected 1975	200,000
Nonwhite Public Enrollment 2/	
Estimated 1965	37,900
Projected 1970	48,600
Projected 1975	60,000
Nonwhite K-12 Public Enrollment as Percent of Total K-12, 1965-66 2/	24.0
Percent of Total Negro Elementary Students in Schools 90-100 Percent Negro, 1965-66	82.6
Percent of Total White Elementary Students in Schools 90-100 Percent White, 1965-66	90.1
Public High Schools Graduates	
1964-1965	7,924
1965-1966	7,367
Dropouts	
Loss in Number of Pupils Grades 10-12, Sept.1960-June 1963	2,192
Percent Not Graduating	27.74
Nonwhite Persons over 25 years Not Completing High School (1960 Census)	
Persons over 25 years	76,685
Number Not Completing High School	58,492
Percent Dropouts	76.3

1/ Excludes revenues for kindergartens and public junior colleges
2/ Does not include kindergarten

DALLAS, TEXAS

WELFARE

Public Assistance, 1966	Payments	Recipients
Old-Age Assistance	$ 1,632,000	20,864
Families with Dependent Children	208,000	10,310
Permanently and Totally Disabled	52,000	889

POPULATION DENSITY

Population Per Square Mile/1960	2,676
Population Per Square Mile/1966	3,205

CRIME, 1966

Crime Rate 1966-Known Offenses Per 100,000	211.0
Percent Change Crime Rate, 1961-1966	64.2
Delinquents Reported by Juvenile Courts, 1966	
Judicial Cases (except traffic)	1,029
Nonjudicial Cases (except traffic)	5,795

UNEMPLOYMENT

Estimated Number of Unemployed as of July 1967	15,400
Rate of Unemployment as of July 1967	2.5

The Mexican-American population in Dallas was 36,990 in 1960. The median number of school years completed (male) was 6.2. The percent of 16-17 year old teenagers enrolled in school was 57.7.

DALLAS, TEXAS

FEDERAL FUNDS RELATED TO EDUCATION AND POVERTY FISCAL YEAR 1967

Elementary and Secondary School Activities

Elementary and Secondary Act Grants:	
Title I	$ 2,511,624
Title II	296,140
Title III	67,524
Title IV	109,253
National Defense Education Act Grants:	
Title III	$ 215,070
Title V-A	Not available
Headstart Programs:	
Summer 1966	
Number of Children	255
Funds	$ 98,408
Full Year	
Number of Children	530
Funds	$ 294,951
Teacher Corps:	
Corp Members	None
Funds	None

Basic and Occupational Training

Manpower Development and Training Programs:	
Training Slots	1,019
Funds Allocated	$ 1,316,000
Vocational Education Grants	$ 512,895
Vocational Work-Study	None
Adult Basic Education	None
Concentrated Employment Program	None
Neighborhood Youth Corps:	
Positions Filled	1,002
1967 Allocations	$ 1,308,750

Community Development

Anti-Poverty Grants (All OEO administered and delegated programs)	$ 352,429
Community Action Grants	$ 352,429
Vista Volunteers	None
Community Service and Continuing Education (Title I of the Higher Education Act)	None

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Highlights

Detroit has a growing nonwhite population projected to be 55 percent of its total population by 1975.

Poverty Indices

Metropolitan Area	Number of Families	Percent in Central City	Percent in Poverty Areas	Percent Below Poverty Level
In Central City	423,991		29.1	16.9
Outside Central City	519,595		4.2	7.8
White Families	817,675	38.4	7.4	8.2
Nonwhite Families	125,911	87.2	67.3	35.8

Its nonwhite school-age population (5-17) is increasing in relation to its total school-age population and total public school enrollment which are decreasing.

The metropolitan area as a whole has high rates of unemployment; 4.5 total, 3.2 white, and 10.7 nonwhite.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

POPULATION

Total		
1960	1,670,144	
Estimated 1965	1,619,000	
Projected 1970	1,555,000	
Projected 1975	1,493,000	
Nonwhite		
1960	487,174	29.1% of Total
Estimated 1965	613,900	37.9% of Total
Projected 1970	710,300	45.6% of Total
Projected 1975	822,100	55.0% of Total
Components of Population Change		
Percent Change, 1960-1965	6.0	
Natural Increase	7.4	
Net Migration	-1.5	
In Migration, 1955-1960		
From Different SMSA		
White	102,015	
Nonwhite	13,607	
From Non-metropolitan Area		
White	70,182	
Nonwhite	10,440	

POVERTY INDICES (1960 Census)

Total Number of Families	943,586
In Central City	423,991
Outside Central City	519,595
Percent in Poverty Areas	15.4
In Central City	29.1
Outside Central City	4.2
Percent below Poverty Level	11.9
In Central City	16.9
Outside Central City	7.8
White Families	
Total Number	817,675
Percent in Central City	38.4
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas	7.4
Percent Below Poverty Level	8.2
Nonwhite Families	
Total Number	125,911
Percent in Central City	87.2
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas	67.3
Percent Below Poverty Level	35.8
Percent Substandard Nonwhite Rental Housing	33
Children in Families Below Poverty Level (Central City and Outside Area)	
Under 6 years	98,295
6 to 17 years	135,049

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Expenditures for Public Schools	
Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures	$ 167,340,000
Estimated 1966-67 Annual Current Expenditure Per Pupil In-	
Average Daily Membership	529
Average Daily Attendance	571
Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures from Federal Funds, FY 1967	8.7
Percent of Revenue Receipts from Local Sources, 1965-66	57.8
Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Revenue Receipts from Federal Sources for the State of **Michigan**	5.5
Classroom Teachers in Public Schools, Fall 1966	
Total (Full-time and Part-time)	10,399
Percent Increase or Decrease from Previous Year	1.3
Percent of Full-time Teachers Without Bachelor's Degree, 1965-66	5.7
School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years	
Total	
1960	375,039
Estimated 1965	382,100
Projected 1970	365,500
Projected 1975	330,000
Nonwhite School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years	
1960	129,457
Estimated 1965	168,200
Projected 1970	200,300
Projected 1975	219,500
Enrollment	
Total Public Enrollment	
Estimated 1965	294,727
Projected 1970	294,300
Projected 1975	276,800
Nonwhite Public Enrollment	
Estimated 1965	163,600
Projected 1970	197,200
Projected 1975	218,700
Nonwhite K-12 Public Enrollment as Percent of Total K-12, 1965-66	55.5
Percent of Total Negro Elementary Students in Schools 90-100 Percent Negro, 1965-66	72.3
Percent of Total White Elementary Students in Schools 90-100 Percent White, 1965-66	65.0
Public High Schools Graduates	
1964-1965	15,038
1965-1966	13,935
Dropouts	
Loss in Number of Pupils Grades 10-12, Sept.1960-June 1963	6,626
Percent Not Graduating	37.84
Nonwhite Persons over 25 years Not Completing High School (1960 Census)	
Persons over 25 years	290,375
Number Not Completing High School	207,827
Percent Dropouts	73

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

WELFARE

Public Assistance, 1966	Payments	Recipients
Old-Age Assistance	$ 1,076,000	15,163
Families with Dependent Children	3,170,000	87,345
Permanently and Totally Disabled	816,000	7,777

POPULATION DENSITY

Population Per Square Mile/1960	11,964
Population Per Square Mile/1966	11,580

CRIME, 1966

Crime Rate 1966-Known Offenses Per 100,000	428.4
Percent Change Crime Rate, 1961-1966	106.1
Delinquents Reported by Juvenile Courts, 1966	
Judicial Cases (except traffic)	2,717
Nonjudicial Cases (except traffic)	3,501

UNEMPLOYMENT

Estimated Number of Unemployed as of July 1967	100,000		
Rate of Unemployment as of July 1967	6.1		
Rate of Unemployment, Jan.-Sept. 1967 Average	4.5 (Total)	3.2 (White)	10.7 (Nonwhite)
Unemployment in the Central City (estimated rate)	5.7 (Total)	2.7 (White)	9.6 (Nonwhite)

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

FEDERAL FUNDS RELATED TO EDUCATION AND POVERTY FISCAL YEAR 1967

Elementary and Secondary School Activities

Elementary and Secondary Act Grants:	
Title I	$ 11,221,537
Title II	695,352
Title III	31,152
Title IV	108,966
National Defense Education Act Grants:	
Title III (includes loans to private schools)	1,038,008
Title V-A	1,648,120
Headstart Programs:	
Summer 1966	
Number of Children	7,035
Funds	$ 906,563
Full Year	
Number of Children	1,040
Funds	$ 1,110,812
Teacher Corps:	
Corp Members	16
Funds	$ 263,550

Basic and Occupational Training

Manpower Development and Training Programs:	
Training Slots	3,828
Funds Allocated	$ 7,350,000
(Vocational Education Grants)	$ 2,542,959
(Vocational Work-Study)	
Adult Basic Education	$ 427,814
Concentrated Employment Program	$ 5,771,000
Neighborhood Youth Corps:	
Positions Filled	5,258
1967 Allocations	$ 4,934,380

Community Development

Anti-Poverty Grants (All OEO administered and delegated programs)	$ 20,749,329
Community Action Grants	$ 13,974,299
Vista Volunteers	29
Community Service and Continuing Education (Title I of the Higher Education Act)	$ 84,722

HOUSTON, TEXAS

Highlights

Houston is a rapidly growing city with percent increase of 19.6 in its population, 1960-65; 9.8 percent of this rise is the result of net migration.

Its nonwhite population is expected to be 40.7 percent of the total population by 1975.

Poverty Indices

Metropolitan Area	Number of Families	Percent in Central City	Percent in Poverty Areas	Percent Below Poverty Level
In Central City	238,182		30.2	18.1
Outside Central City	78,012		15.7	15.5
White Families	259,054	73.6	16.3	11.6
Nonwhite Families	57,140	87.7	73.5	43.9

Houston's per pupil expenditure is low. Its annual current expenditure per pupil in average daily membership is $360; in average daily attendance, $386.

93 percent of its total Negro elementary students attend schools 90-100 percent Negro, and 97.3 percent of white elementary students attend schools 90-100 percent white, 1965-66.

Houston has a relatively low rate of unemployment; its January-September 1967 average was 3.1 total, 2.4 white, and 5.7 nonwhite.

POPULATION

HOUSTON, TEXAS

Total		
1960	938,219	
Estimated 1965	1,023,000	
Projected 1970	1,250,000	
Projected 1975	1,500,000	
Nonwhite		
1960	217,672	23.2% of Total
Estimated 1965	329,900	32.2% of Total
Projected 1970	439,600	35.1% of Total
Projected 1975	611,200	40.7% of Total

Components of Population Change	
Percent Change, 1960-1965	19.6
Natural Increase	9.7
Net Migration	9.8
In Migration, 1955-1960	
From Different SMSA	
White	85,531
Nonwhite	6,813
From Non-metropolitan Area	
White	70,902
Nonwhite	13,094

POVERTY INDICES (1960 Census)

Total Number of Families	316,194
In Central City	238,182
Outside Central City	78,012
Percent in Poverty Areas	26.6
In Central City	30.2
Outside Central City	15.7
Percent below Poverty Level	17.5
In Central City	18.1
Outside Central City	15.5
White Families	
Total Number	259,054
Percent in Central City	73.6
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas	16.3
Percent Below Poverty Level	11.6
Nonwhite Families	
Total Number	57,140
Percent in Central City	87.7
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas	73.5
Percent Below Poverty Level	43.9
Percent Substandard Nonwhite Rental Housing	Not listed
Children in Families Below Poverty Level (Central City and Outside Area)	
Under 6 years	53,333
6 to 17 years	69,443

HOUSTON, TEXAS

Expenditures for Public Schools	
FY ending 6/30/66 **Total Expenditures**	$ 68,110,859
Estimated 1966-67 Annual Current Expenditure Per Pupil In-	
Average Daily Membership - FY 1967	360
Average Daily Attendance - FY 1967	386
Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures from Federal Funds, FY 1967	7.7
Percent of Revenue Receipts from Local Sources, 1965-66	47.5
Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Revenue Receipts from Federal Sources for the State of **Texas 1/**	9.3
Classroom Teachers in Public Schools, Fall 1966	
Total (Full-time and Part-time)	8,696
Percent Increase or Decrease from Previous Year	5.7
Percent of Full-time Teachers Without Bachelor's Degree, 1965-66	1.0
School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years	
Total	
1960	192,775
Estimated 1965	227,227
Projected 1970	265,300
Projected 1975	302,300
Nonwhite School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years	
1960	46,856
Estimated 1965	72,900
Projected 1970	99,800
Projected 1975	130,800
Enrollment	
Total Public Enrollment	
Estimated 1965	228,247
Projected 1970	266,000
Projected 1975	303,800
Nonwhite Public Enrollment	
Estimated 1965	77,600
Projected 1970	106,400
Projected 1975	139,800
Nonwhite K-12 Public Enrollment as Percent of Total K-12, 1965-66	34.0
Percent of Total Negro Elementary Students in Schools 90-100 Percent Negro, 1965-66	93.0
Percent of Total White Elementary Students in Schools 90-100 Percent White, 1965-66	97.3
Public High Schools Graduates	
1964-1965	9,601
1965-1966	9,846
Dropouts	
Loss in Number of Pupils Grades 10-12, Sept.1960-June 1963	1,924
Percent Not Graduating	21.39
Nonwhite Persons over 25 years Not Completing High School (1960 Census)	
Persons over 25 years	122,248
Number Not Completing High School	91,285
Percent Dropouts	74.7

/ Excludes revenues for kindergartens and public junior colleges.

HOUSTON, TEXAS

WELFARE

Public Assistance, 1966	Payments	Recipients
Old-Age Assistance	$ 1,515,000	19,806
Families with Dependent Children	209,000	9,980
Permanently and Totally Disabled	64,000	1,055

POPULATION DENSITY

Population Per Square Mile/1960	2,923
Population Per Square Mile/1966	3,536

CRIME, 1966

Crime Rate 1966-Known Offenses Per 100,000	300.4
Percent Change Crime Rate, 1961-1966	46.8
Delinquents Reported by Juvenile Courts, 1966	
Judicial Cases (except traffic)	2,984
Nonjudicial Cases (except traffic)	6,371

UNEMPLOYMENT

Estimated Number of Unemployed as of July 1967	18,100
Rate of Unemployment as of July 1967	2.4

Rate of Unemployment, Jan.-Sept.1967 Average	3.1 (Total)	2.4 (White)	5.7 (Nonwhite)
Unemployment in the Central City (estimated rate)	3.4 (Total)	2.9 (White)	5.7 (Nonwhite

The Mexican-American population in Houston was 75,013 in 1960. The median number of school years completed (male) was 6.4. The percent of 16-17 year old teenagers enrolled in school was 58.6.

HOUSTON, TEXAS

FEDERAL FUNDS RELATED TO EDUCATION AND POVERTY FISCAL YEAR 1967

Elementary and Secondary School Activities

Elementary and Secondary Act Grants:	
Title I	$ 3,496,120
Title II	449,933
Title III	982,549
Title IV	18,663
National Defense Education Act Grants:	
Title III	$ 274,127
Title V-A	70,911
Headstart Programs:	
Summer 1966	
Number of Children	6,219
Funds	$ 1,479,418
Full Year	
Number of Children	136
Funds	$ 98,364
Teacher Corps:	
Corp Members	8
Funds	$ 192,109

Basic and Occupational Training

Manpower Development and Training Programs:	
Training Slots	3,017
Funds Allocated	$ 4,088,000
Vocational Education Grants	$ 626,073
Vocational Work-Study	None
Adult Basic Education	None
Concentrated Employment Program	$ 4,943,000
Neighborhood Youth Corps:	
Positions Filled	1,919
1967 Allocations	$ 2,417,350

Community Development

Anti-Poverty Grants (All OEO administered and delegated programs)	$ 1,535,092
Community Action Grants	$ 568,222
Vista Volunteers	43
Community Service and Continuing Education (Title I of the Higher Education Act)	$ 60,000

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Highlights

Los Angeles has a rapidly growing total population expected to reach 3 million by 1970.

The nonwhite population is leveling at approximately 20 percent of the total population, excluding Mexican Americans.

Poverty Indices

Metropolitan Area	Number of Families		Percent in Poverty Areas	Percent Below Poverty Level
In Central City	727,450		19.7	11.6
Outside Central City	1,016,418		4.8	8.9
		Percent in Central City		
White Families	1,607,258	38.9	7.3	8.9
Nonwhite Families	136,610	74.4	55.1	22.9

39.5 percent of the Negro elementary students are in schools 90-100 percent Negro; 94.7 percent of white elementary students are in schools 90-100 percent white.

Its unemployment rate averaged 5.5 between January and September 1967, 5.3 for whites, and 7.6 for nonwhites.

In South Central Los Angeles, the slum area, the unemployment rate was 10.7, November 1966.

2

POPULATION

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Total		
1960	2,479,015	
Estimated 1965	2,743,500	
Projected 1970	3,037,000	
Projected 1975	3,362,000	
Nonwhite		
1960	417,207	16.8% of Total
Estimated 1965	570,000	20.7% of Total
Projected 1970	613,600	20.2% of Total
Projected 1975	676,700	20.1% of Total

Components of Population Change **(includes Long Beach)**	
Percent Change, 1960-1965	12.0
Natural Increase	7.0
Net Migration	5.0
In Migration, 1955-1960	
From Different SMSA	
White	674,726
Nonwhite	67,113
From Non-metropolitan Area	
White	279,675
Nonwhite	26,661

POVERTY INDICES (1960 Census)
(includes Long Beach)

Total Number of Families	1,743,868
In Central City	727,450
Outside Central City	1,016,418
Percent in Poverty Areas	11.0
In Central City	19.7
Outside Central City	4.8
Percent below Poverty Level	10.0
In Central City	11.6
Outside Central City	8.9
White Families	
Total Number	1,607,258
Percent in Central City	38.9
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas	7.3
Percent Below Poverty Level	8.9
Nonwhite Families	
Total Number	136,610
Percent in Central City	74.4
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas	55.1
Percent Below Poverty Level	22.9
Percent Substandard Nonwhite Rental Housing	19
Children in Families Below Poverty Level (Central City and Outside Area)	
Under 6 years	134,050
6 to 17 years	173,479

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Expenditures for Public Schools	
Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures	$ 475,000,000
Estimated 1966-67 Annual Current Expenditure Per Pupil In-	
Average Daily Membership	592
Average Daily Attendance	641
Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures from Federal Funds, FY 1967	3.4
Percent of Revenue Receipts from Local Sources, 1965-66	67.9
Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Revenue Receipts from Federal Sources for the State of **California**	6.1
Classroom Teachers in Public Schools, Fall 1966	
Total (Full-time and Part-time)	22,504
Percent Increase or Decrease from Previous Year	+4.3
Percent of Full-time Teachers Without Bachelor's Degree, 1965-66	None
School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years	
Total	
1960	507,548
Estimated 1965	696,000
Projected 1970	768,400
Projected 1975	800,200
Nonwhite School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years	
1960	93,369
Estimated 1965	131,100
Projected 1970	144,800
Projected 1975	150,900
Enrollment 1/	
Total Public Enrollment	
Estimated 1965	605,980
Projected 1970	677,000
Projected 1975	713,600
Nonwhite Public Enrollment 1/	
Estimated 1965	127,300
Projected 1970	142,200
Projected 1975	149,900
Nonwhite K-12 Public Enrollment as Percent of Total K-12, 1965-66 1/	21.0
Percent of Total Negro Elementary Students in Schools 90-100 Percent Negro, 1965-66 2/	39.5
Percent of Total White Elementary Students in Schools 90-100 Percent White, 1965-66 2/	94.7
Public High Schools Graduates	
1964-1965	30,094
1965-1966	31,645
Dropouts	
Loss in Number of Pupils Grades 10-12, Sept.1960-June 1963	7,402
Percent Not Graduating	22.83
Nonwhite Persons over 25 years Not Completing High School (1960 Census)	
Persons over 25 years	312,512
Number Not Completing High School	168,623
Percent Dropouts	55

1/ City and school district are not co-terminus **2/ 1963-64 data**

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

WELFARE

	Payments	Recipients
Public Assistance, 1966 (includes Long Beach)		
Old-Age Assistance	$ 10,421,000	105,595
Families with Dependent Children	10,023,000	219,605
Permanently and Totally Disabled	3,517,000	32,071

POPULATION DENSITY

Population Per Square Mile/1960	5,447
Population Per Square Mile/1966	6,084

CRIME, 1966

Crime Rate 1966-Known Offenses Per 100,000	475.6
Percent Change Crime Rate, 1961-1966	37.9
Delinquents Reported by Juvenile Courts, 1966	
Judicial Cases (except traffic)	10,961
Nonjudicial Cases (except traffic)	6,727

UNEMPLOYMENT

(Includes Long Beach)

Estimated Number of Unemployed as of July 1967	156,400
Rate of Unemployment as of July 1967	5.0

Rate of unemployment, January-September 1967 average 5.5 (total) 5.3 (white) 7.6 (nonwhite)

U.S. Department of Labor, Special Survey, 1964-1965
South Central Los Angeles

Population	321,000
Unemployment Rate	10.7
(In the hard core of this city sized slum, the rate was 12 percent.)	
Nonparticipation Rate (20-64 Years, Male) not Working nor Looking for Work	14.8
Subemployment Rate Estimated to be	33.33

A fourth of the unemployed adults in this slum area have never been to high school; almost two-thirds have less than a high school education. Four high schools serving the slum area have dropout rates ranging from 36 percent to 45 percent. Explanations given by the unemployed as to their condition relate to a lack of skill or education.

Persons of Spanish surname numbered around 166,630 in 1965 in East and South Los Angeles. Of the total population in East Los Angeles 75.6 percent were Mexican American. Of the total in South Los Angeles 9.9 percent were Mexican American.

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

FEDERAL FUNDS RELATED TO EDUCATION AND POVERTY FISCAL YEAR 1967

Elementary and Secondary School Activities

Elementary and Secondary Act Grants:	
Title I	$ 14,745,945
Title II	725,199
Title III	690,282
Title IV	1,430,431
National Defense Education Act Grants:	
Title III	$ 11,208
Title V-A	13,811
Headstart Programs:	
Summer 1966	
Number of Children	None
Funds	None
Full Year	
Number of Children	6,780
Funds	$ 10,581,359
Teacher Corps:	
Corp Members	39
Funds	$ 511,179

Basic and Occupational Training

Manpower Development and Training Programs:	
Training Slots	23,326
Funds Allocated	$ 27,755,000
Vocational Education Grants	$ 2,561,190
Vocational Work-Study	$ 38,253
Adult Basic Education	$ 414,820
Concentrated Employment Program	$ 7,849,000
Neighborhood Youth Corps:	
Positions Filled	10,521
1967 Allocations	$ 9,654,530

Community Development

Anti-Poverty Grants (All OEO administered and delegated programs)	$ 12,780,717
Community Action Grants	$ 1,917,477
Vista Volunteers	44
Community Service and Continuing Education (Title I of the Higher Education Act)	$ 322,499

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Highlights

Milwaukee has a growing population in spite of a net migration loss of -4.3, 1960-65; 12 percent of its total was estimated to be nonwhite in 1965.

Poverty Indices

Metropolitan Area	Number of Families	Percent in Central City	Percent in Poverty Areas	Percent Below Poverty Level
In Central City	188,984		16.6	9.2
Outside Central City	114,903		Not applicable	5.0
White Families	290,153	60.4	6.9	6.6
Nonwhite Families	13,734	99.0	83.3	30.4

72.4 percent of its Negro elementary students attend schools, 90-100 Negro, 1965-66.

Milwaukee had an unemployment rate of 3.7 percent, July 1967.

POPULATION MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Total		
1960	741,324	
Estimated 1965	765,000	
Projected 1970	789,000	
Projected 1975	814,000	
Nonwhite		
1960	65,752	8.8% of Total
Estimated 1965	95,500	12.4% of Total
Projected 1970	125,100	15.8% of Total
Projected 1975	152,000	18.6% of Total
Components of Population Change		
Percent Change, 1960-1965	3.4	
Natural Increase	7.7	
Net Migration	-4.3	
In Migration, 1955-1960		
From Different SMSA		
White	48,138	
Nonwhite	4,567	
From Non-metropolitan Area		
White	51,921	
Nonwhite	4,955	

POVERTY INDICES (1960 Census)

Total Number of Families	303,887
In Central City	188,984
Outside Central City	114,903
Percent in Poverty Areas	10.3
In Central City	16.6
Outside Central City	Not applicable
Percent below Poverty Level	7.6
In Central City	9.2
Outside Central City	5.0
White Families	
Total Number	290,153
Percent in Central City	60.4
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas	6.9
Percent Below Poverty Level	6.6
Nonwhite Families	
Total Number	13,734
Percent in Central City	99.0
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas	83.3
Percent Below Poverty Level	30.4
Percent Substandard Nonwhite Rental Housing	46
Children in Families Below Poverty Level (Central City and Outside Area)	
Under 6 years	19,176
6 to 17 years	23,903

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

Expenditures for Public Schools	
Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures	$ 75,556,000
Estimated 1966-67 Annual Current Expenditure Per Pupil In-	
Average Daily Membership	488
Average Daily Attendance	523
Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures from Federal Funds, FY 1967	5.0
Percent of Revenue Receipts from Local Sources, 1965-66	87.8
Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Revenue Receipts from Federal Sources for the State of **Wisconsin**	5.9
Classroom Teachers in Public Schools, Fall 1966 1/	
Total (Full-time and Part-time)	4,749
Percent Increase or Decrease from Previous Year	+0.9
Percent of Full-time Teachers Without Bachelor's Degree, 1965-66	2.5
School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years	
Total	
1960	158,500
Estimated 1965	176,300
Projected 1970	196,100
Projected 1975	190,500
Nonwhite School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years	
1960	18,361
Estimated 1965	27,400
Projected 1970	36,900
Projected 1975	42,400
Enrollment	
Total Public Enrollment	
Estimated 1965	122,340
Projected 1970	136,300
Projected 1975	132,700
Nonwhite Public Enrollment	
Estimated 1965	25,900
Projected 1970	35,400
Projected 1975	41,100
Nonwhite K-12 Public Enrollment as Percent of Total K-12, 1965-66	21.2
Percent of Total Negro Elementary Students in Schools 90-100 Percent Negro, 1965-66	72.4
Percent of Total White Elementary Students in Schools 90-100 Percent White, 1965-66	86.3
Public High Schools Graduates 1/	
1964-1965	6,566
1965-1966	6,370
Dropouts	
Loss in Number of Pupils Grades 10-12, Sept.1960-June 1963	1,657
Percent Not Graduating	26.19
Nonwhite Persons over 25 years Not Completing High School (1960 Census)	
Persons over 25 years	29,283
Number Not Completing High School	20,835
Percent Dropouts	74

1/ Excludes graduates of vocational high schools not operated as part of the regular public school system

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

WELFARE

Public Assistance, 1966	Payments	Recipients
Old-Age Assistance	$ 802,000	5,791
Families with Dependent Children	787,000	17,486
Permanently and Totally Disabled	209,000	1,162

POPULATION DENSITY

Population Per Square Mile/1960	8,137
Population Per Square Mile/1966	8,667

CRIME, 1966

Crime Rate 1966-Known Offenses Per 100,000	161.6
Percent Change Crime Rate, 1961-1966	70.1

Delinquents Reported by Juvenile Courts, 1966	
Judicial Cases (except traffic)	2,516
Nonjudicial Cases (except traffic)	9,178

UNEMPLOYMENT

Estimated Number of Unemployed as of July 1967	22,000
Rate of Unemployment as of July 1967	3.7

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

FEDERAL FUNDS RELATED TO EDUCATION AND POVERTY FISCAL YEAR 1967

Elementary and Secondary School Activities

Elementary and Secondary Act Grants:	
Title I	$ 2,636,828
Title II	239,318
Title III	578,017
Title IV	None
National Defense Education Act Grants:	
Title III	$ 216,756
Title V-A	76,228
Headstart Programs:	
Summer 1966	
Number of Children	None
Funds	None
Full Year	
Number of Children	973
Funds	$ 1,161,950
Teacher Corps:	
Corp Members	11
Funds	$ 285,267

Basic and Occupational Training

Manpower Development and Training Programs:	
Training Slots	1,509
Funds Allocated	$ 2,674,000
Vocational Education Grants	568,654
Vocational Work-Study	11,200
Adult Basic Education	161,418
Concentrated Employment Program	None
Neighborhood Youth Corps:	
Positions Filled	1,174
1967 Allocations	$ 934,020

Community Development

Anti-Poverty Grants (All OEO administered and delegated programs)	$ 2,708,351
Community Action Grants	$ 1,830,611
Vista Volunteers	35
Community Service and Continuing Education (Title I of the Higher Education Act)	48,394

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Highlights

New Orleans has a growing population; nearly 42 percent of the total will be nonwhite by 1970.

It had a percent increase of 13.2 in population, 1960-65.

Poverty Indices

Metropolitan Area	Number of Families	Percent in Central City	Percent in Poverty Areas	Percent Below Poverty Level
In Central City	152,518		67.1	25.6
Outside Central City	58,643		37.0	16.0
White Families	153,607	66.3	46.0	12.4
Nonwhite Families	57,554	88.1	92.6	51.1

85 percent of nonwhite persons over 25 are without a high school diploma.

95.9 percent of its Negro elementary students attend schools 90-100 percent Negro, 1965-66.

Its rate of unemployment, July 1967, was 5.0; in the slum districts the unemployment rate was twice as high, November 1966.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

POPULATION

Total		
1960	627,525	
Estimated 1965	668,489	
Projected 1970	712,000	
Projected 1975	758,000	
Nonwhite		
1960	234,931	37.4% of Total
Estimated 1965	259,678	38.8
Projected 1970	301,600	42.3
Projected 1975	356,500	47.0

Components of Population Change	
Percent Change, 1960-1965	13.2
Natural Increase	8.4
Net Migration	4.8
In Migration, 1955-1960	
From Different SMSA	
White	35,194
Nonwhite	3,016
From Non-metropolitan Area	
White	28,709
Nonwhite	7,582

POVERTY INDICES (1960 Census)

Total Number of Families	211,161
In Central City	152,518
Outside Central City	58,643
Percent in Poverty Areas	58.7
In Central City	67.1
Outside Central City	37.0
Percent below Poverty Level	22.9
In Central City	25.6
Outside Central City	16.0
White Families	
Total Number	153,607
Percent in Central City	66.3
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas	46.0
Percent Below Poverty Level	12.4
Nonwhite Families	
Total Number	57,554
Percent in Central City	88.1
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas	92.6
Percent Below Poverty Level	51.1
Percent Substandard Nonwhite Rental Housing	47
Children in Families Below Poverty Level (Central City and Outside Area)	
Under 6 years	48,229
6 to 17 years	64,108

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

Expenditures for Public Schools	
Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures	$ 69,067,000
Estimated 1966-67 Annual Current Expenditure Per Pupil In-	
Average Daily Membership	573
Average Daily Attendance	663
Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures from Federal Funds, FY 1967	8.4
Percent of Revenue Receipts from Local Sources, 1965-66	38.6
Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Revenue Receipts from Federal Sources for the State of **Louisiana**	10.2
Classroom Teachers in Public Schools, Fall 1966	
Total (Full-time and Part-time)	4,128
Percent Increase or Decrease from Previous Year	+8.7
Percent of Full-time Teachers Without Bachelor's Degree, 1965-66	6.7
School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years	
Total	
1960	147,247
Estimated 1965	165,100
Projected 1970	175,100
Projected 1975	175,100
Nonwhite School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years	
1960	64,638
Estimated 1965	80,200
Projected 1970	95,900
Projected 1975	106,600
Enrollment	
Total Public Enrollment	
Estimated 1965	104,207
Projected 1970	112,000
Projected 1975	113,300
Nonwhite Public Enrollment	
Estimated 1965	65,700
Projected 1970	79,500
Projected 1975	89,500
Nonwhite K-12 Public Enrollment as Percent of Total K-12, 1965-66	63.0
Percent of Total Negro Elementary Students in Schools 90-100 Percent Negro, 1965-66	95.9
Percent of Total White Elementary Students in Schools 90-100 Percent White, 1965-66	83.8
Public High Schools Graduates	
1964-1965	4,565
1965-1966	4,549
Dropouts	
Loss in Number of Pupils Grades 10-12, Sept.1960-June 1963	1,348
Percent Not Graduating	27.10
Nonwhite Persons over 25 years Not Completing High School (1960 Census)	
Persons over 25 years	128,298
Number Not Completing High School	102,419
Percent Dropouts	85

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

WELFARE

Public Assistance, 1966	Payments	Recipients
Old-Age Assistance	$ 1,750,000	22,782
Families with Dependent Children	[illegible]96,000	24,443
Permanently and Totally Disabled	247,000	3,886

POPULATION DENSITY

Population Per Square Mile/1960	3,157
Population Per Square Mile/1966	3,237

CRIME, 1966

Crime Rate 1966-Known Offenses Per 100,000	322.6
Percent Change Crime Rate, 1961-1966	62.4

Delinquents Reported by Juvenile Courts, 1966	
Judicial Cases (except traffic)	1,646
Nonjudicial Cases (except traffic)	4,751

UNEMPLOYMENT

Estimated Number of Unemployed as of July 1967	21,400
Rate of Unemployment as of July 1967	5.0

U.S. Department of Labor, Special Survey November 1966
Five New Orleans Areas
Central City, Irish Channel, Lower Ninth Ward, Desire, Florida Avenue

Population	123,672
Unemployment Rate	10
Percent Unemployed not Graduating from High School	68
Percent Unemployed With Less than 8 Years of School	30
Unemployment Rate for Teenagers (16-19 Years)	34.7
Nonparticipation Rate (20-64 Years, Male) Not Working nor Looking for Work	13.2

Many of the unemployed in the surveyed neighborhoods of New Orleans say they would like additional training to improve their chances of employment. 54.0 percent would be willing to take on-the-job training. 80.0 percent expressed interest in returning to school for training if necessary.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

FEDERAL FUNDS RELATED TO EDUCATION AND POVERTY FISCAL YEAR 1967

Elementary and Secondary School Activities

Elementary and Secondary Act Grants:	
Title I	$ 4,354,459
Title II	406,835
Title III	733,865
Title IV	176,000
National Defense Education Act Grants:	
Title III	$ 263,500
Title V-A	67,893
Headstart Programs:	
Summer 1966	
Number of Children	2,808
Funds	$ 584,725
Full Year	
Number of Children	1,145
Funds	$ 1,080,926
Teacher Corps:	
Corp Members	14
Funds	$ 155,451

Basic and Occupational Training

Manpower Development and Training Programs:	
Training Slots	1,224
Funds Allocated	$ 1,523,000
Vocational Education Grants	$ 520,466
Vocational Work-Study	$ 13,736
Adult Basic Education	$ 129,654
Concentrated Employment Program	$ 4,588,000
Neighborhood Youth Corps:	
Positions Filled	1,322
1967 Allocations	$ 1,644,050

Community Development

Anti-Poverty Grants (All OEO administered and delegated programs)	$ 298,385
Community Action Grants	$ 298,385
Vista Volunteers	None
Community Service and Continuing Education (Title I of the Higher Education Act)	$ 22,700

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Highlights

New York has a growing population expected to reach 8 million by 1975; its nonwhite population is projected to be 25.6 percent of the total by 1975.

Poverty Indices

Metropolitan Area	Number of Families	Percent in Central City	Percent in Poverty Areas	Percent Below Poverty Level
In Central City	2,079,832		29.1	12.8
Outside Central City	727,771		2.5	6.1
White Families	2,516,341	72.2	16.6	9.4
Nonwhite Families	291,262	90.6	71.1	25.6

Its nonwhite school-age population (5-17) is increasing in relation to its white school-age population and white public school enrollment which are expected to decrease between 1970 and 1975.

68 percent of nonwhite persons over 25 (474,962 adults) lack a high school diploma.

Its unemployment rate was 4.0 as of July 1967.

In the slum districts of Central Harlem, East Harlem, and Bedford-Stuyvesant unemployment rates ranged from 6.2 to 9.0 with a preponderance of unemployment among teenagers.

POPULATION NEW YORK, NEW YORK *

Total		
1960	7,781,984	
Estimated 1965	7,902,132	
Projected 1970	7,955,000	
Projected 1975	7,985,000	
Nonwhite (excludes Puerto Ricans)		
1960	1,141,322	14.6% of Total
Estimated 1965	1,479,300	18.7% of Total
Projected 1970	1,806,900	22.7% of Total
Projected 1975	2,045,500	25.6% of Total
Components of Population Change		
Percent Change, 1960-1965	6.3	
Natural Increase	5.1	
Net Migration	1.2	
In Migration, 1955-1960		
From Different SMSA		
White	216,382	
Nonwhite	37,509	
From Non-metropolitan Area		
White	73,752	
Nonwhite	39,374	

POVERTY INDICES (1960 Census)

Total Number of Families	2,807,603
In Central City	2,079,832
Outside Central City	727,771
Percent in Poverty Areas	22.2
In Central City	29.1
Outside Central City	2.5
Percent below Poverty Level	11.1
In Central City	12.8
Outside Central City	6.1
White Families	
Total Number	2,516,341
Percent in Central City	72.2
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas	16.6
Percent Below Poverty Level	9.4
Nonwhite Families	
Total Number	291,262
Percent in Central City	90.6
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas	71.1
Percent Below Poverty Level	25.6
Percent Substandard Nonwhite Rental Housing	35
Children in Families Below Poverty Level (Central City and Outside Area)	
Under 6 years	218,640
6 to 17 years	311,118

*** Statistics are for New York City as a whole unless otherwise specified.**

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

Expenditures for Public Schools	
Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures	$ 1,140,000,000
Estimated 1966-67 Annual Current Expenditure Per Pupil In-	
Average Daily Membership	887
Average Daily Attendance	1,003
Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures from Federal Funds, FY 1967	6.8
Percent of Revenue Receipts from Local Sources, 1965-66	66.1
Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Revenue Receipts from Federal Sources for the State of **New York**	5.9
Classroom Teachers in Public Schools, Fall 1966	
Total (Full-time and Part-time)	53,551
Percent Increase or Decrease from Previous Year	+13.0
Percent of Full-time Teachers Without Bachelor's Degree, 1965-66	**No answer**
School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years	
Total	
1960	1,477,810
Estimated 1965	1,524,100
Projected 1970	1,618,000
Projected 1975	1,525,100
Nonwhite School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years **(excludes Puerto Ricans)**	
1960	251,725
Estimated 1965	335,800
Projected 1970	421,000
Projected 1975	450,000
Enrollment	
Total Public Enrollment	
Estimated 1965	1,065,920
Projected 1970	1,146,100
Projected 1975	1,092,900
Nonwhite Public Enrollment **(excludes Puerto Ricans)**	
Estimated 1965	302,287
Projected 1970	383,700
Projected 1975	415,300
(excludes Puerto Ricans)	
Nonwhite K-12 Public Enrollment as Percent of Total K-12, 1965-66	28.4
Percent of Total Negro Elementary Students in Schools 90-100 Percent Negro, 1965-66	20.7
Percent of Total White Elementary Students in Schools 90-100 Percent White, 1965-66	56.8
Public High Schools Graduates	
1964-1965	57,796
1965-1966	51,494
Dropouts	
Loss in Number of Pupils Grades 10-12, Sept.1960-June 1963	29,249
Percent Not Graduating	37.05
Nonwhite Persons over 25 years Not Completing High School (1960 Census)	
Persons over 25 years	721,960
Number Not Completing High School	474,962
Percent Dropouts	68

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

WELFARE

Public Assistance, 1966	Payments	Recipients
Old-Age Assistance	$ 3,343,000	43,053
Families with Dependent Children	23,335,000	453,024
Permanently and Totally Disabled	2,142,000	24,136

POPULATION DENSITY

	Manhattan	Bronx	Brooklyn
Population Per Square Mile/1960	77,195	33,135	34,570
Population Per Square Mile/1966	74,113	35,427	37,576

CRIME, 1966

Crime Rate 1966-Known Offenses Per 100,000	403.6
Percent Change Crime Rate, 1961-1966	134.0
Delinquents Reported by Juvenile Courts, 1966	
Judicial Cases (except traffic)	11,104
Nonjudicial Cases (except traffic)	8,282 (1965)

UNEMPLOYMENT

Estimated Number of Unemployed as of July 1967	220,200
Rate of Unemployment as of July 1967	4.0

Rate of Unemployment, Jan.-Sept.1967 Average 3.8 (Total) 3.7 (White) 4.9 (Nonwhite)

U.S. Department of Labor, Special Survey November 1966
Slum Areas

	Central Harlem	East Harlem	Bedford-Stuyvesant
Population	187,635	119,830	219,048
Unemployment Rate	8.1	9.0	6.2
"Subemployment Rate"	28.6	33.1	27.6
Teenage Unemployment Rate	27.8	25.1	20.0
Percent Unemployed With Less Than 12 Years of School	54.0	80.0	72.0
Percent Unemployed With Less Than 8 Years of School	18.1	35.6	22.6
Percent Unemployed Indicating Lack of Training or Education	42.7	45.0	52.0
Percent Unemployed Willing to take on-the-job training	75.0	75.0	83.0
Percent Unemployed Willing to Return to School	58	49	61

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

FEDERAL FUNDS RELATED TO EDUCATION AND POVERTY FISCAL YEAR 1967

Elementary and Secondary School Activities

Elementary and Secondary Act Grants:	
Title I	$ 69,790,350
Title II	2,490,995
Title III	3,493,853
Title IV	5,364,859
National Defense Education Act Grants:	
Title III	$ 1,500,000
Title V-A	369,000
Headstart Programs:	
Summer 1966	
Number of Children	18,730
Funds	$ 2,095,259
Full Year	
Number of Children	9,400
Funds	$ 6,715,849
Teacher Corps:	
Corp Members	51
Funds	$ 806,658

Basic and Occupational Training

Manpower Development and Training Programs:	
Training Slots	14,435
Funds Allocated	$ 17,280,000
Vocational Education Grants	$ 1,705,000
Vocational Work-Study	$ 137,500
Adult Basic Education	$ 1,019,627
Concentrated Employment Program	$ 4,661,000
Neighborhood Youth Corps:	
Positions Filled	33,311
1967 Allocations	$ 26,715,740

Community Development

Anti-Poverty Grants (All OEO administered and delegated programs)	$ 68,065,714
Community Action Grants	$ 33,411,917
Vista Volunteers	190
Community Service and Continuing Education (Title I of the Higher Education Act)	$ 142,150

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Highlights

Philadelphia is a growing city with the nonwhite population expected to reach 37.8 percent of the total by 1975.

Poverty Indices

Metropolitan Area	Number of Families	Percent in Central City	Percent in Poverty Areas	Percent Below Poverty Level
In Central City	500,515		30.6	15.0
Outside Central City	586,981		5.1	8.1
White Families	938,504	40.7	8.1	8.2
Nonwhite Families	148,992	79.8	71.5	30.7

72 percent of its total Negro elementary students attend schools 90-100 percent Negro, 1965-66.

It had a high dropout rate of 46.6 percent among high school students (loss in number of pupils, grades 10-12, September 1960-June 1963).

Its unemployment rate averaged 3.7 between January and September 1967, 2.8 for whites and 8.0 for nonwhites.

In North Philadelphia, a slum district, the unemployment rate was 11.0, November 1966.

POPULATION

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Total		
1960	1,995,342	
Estimated 1965	2,027,452	
Projected 1970	2,071,000	
Projected 1975	2,134,000	
Nonwhite		
1960	529,514	26.5% of Total
Estimated 1965	615,333	30.3% of Total
Projected 1970	706,000	34.0% of Total
Projected 1975	806,800	37.8% of Total
Components of Population Change **(Includes districts of New Jersey)**		
Percent Change, 1960-1965	7.4	
Natural Increase	6.0	
Net Migration	1.4	
In Migration, 1955-1960		
From Different SMSA		
White	174,071	
Nonwhite	18,297	
From Non-metropolitan Area		
White	70,215	
Nonwhite	15,798	
POVERTY INDICES (1960 Census) **(includes districts of New Jersey)**		
Total Number of Families	1,087,496	
In Central City	500,515	
Outside Central City	586,981	
Percent in Poverty Areas	16.8	
In Central City	30.6	
Outside Central City	5.1	
Percent below Poverty Level	11.3	
In Central City	15.0	
Outside Central City	8.1	
White Families		
Total Number	938,504	
Percent in Central City	40.7	
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas	8.1	
Percent Below Poverty Level	8.2	
Nonwhite Families		
Total Number	148,992	
Percent in Central City	79.8	
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas	71.5	
Percent Below Poverty Level	30.7	
Percent Substandard Nonwhite * Rental Housing	39	
Children in Families Below Poverty Level (Central City and Outside Area)		
Under 6 years	102,251	
6 to 17 years	137,263	

*** Philadelphia Only**

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Expenditures for Public Schools	
Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures	$ 218,636,000
Estimated 1966-67 Annual Current Expenditure Per Pupil In-	
Average Daily Membership	644
Average Daily Attendance	715
Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures from Federal Funds, FY 1967	6.7
Percent of Revenue Receipts from Local Sources, 1965-66	63.2
Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Revenue Receipts from Federal Sources for the State of **Pennsylvania**	6.1
Classroom Teachers in Public Schools, Fall 1966	
Total (Full-time and Part-time)	10,586
Percent Increase or Decrease from Previous Year	+0.1
Percent of Full-time Teachers Without Bachelor's Degree, 1965-66	9.4
School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years	
Total	
1960	412,055
Estimated 1965	452,692
Projected 1970	474,200
Projected 1975	490,600
Nonwhite School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years	
1960	131,305
Estimated 1965	167,136
Projected 1970	196,200
Projected 1975	220,600
Enrollment	
Total Public Enrollment	
Estimated 1965	275,500
Projected 1970	296,200
Projected 1975	315,200
Nonwhite Public Enrollment	
Estimated 1965	151,700
Projected 1970	179,300
Projected 1975	202,900
Nonwhite K-12 Public Enrollment as Percent of Total K-12, 1965-66	55.1
Percent of Total Negro Elementary Students in Schools 90-100 Percent Negro, 1965-66	72.0
Percent of Total White Elementary Students in Schools 90-100 Percent White, 1965-66	57.7
Public High Schools Graduates	
1964-1965	17,429
1965-1966	12,218
Dropouts	
Loss in Number of Pupils Grades 10-12, Sept. 1960-June 1963	8,420
Percent Not Graduating	46.60
Nonwhite Persons over 25 years Not Completing High School (1960 Census)	
Persons over 25 years	359,646
Number Not Completing High School	265,530
Percent Dropouts	76

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

WELFARE

Public Assistance, 1966 **(includes districts of New Jersey)**	Payments	Recipients
Old-Age Assistance	$ 1,150,000	14,664
Families with Dependent Children	3,792,000	105,835
Permanently and Totally Disabled	695,000	8,430

POPULATION DENSITY

Population Per Square Mile/1960	15,743
Population Per Square Mile/1966	15,919

CRIME, 1966

Crime Rate 1966-Known Offenses Per 100,000	151.0
Percent Change Crime Rate, 1961-1966	13.0
Delinquents Reported by Juvenile Courts, 1966	
Judicial Cases (except traffic)	9,107
Nonjudicial Cases (except traffic)	3,187

UNEMPLOYMENT

Estimated Number of Unemployed as of July 1967	78,500
Rate of Unemployment as of July 1967	3.9

Rate of Unemployment, Jan.-Sept.1967 Average 3.7 (Total) 2.8 (White) 8.0 (Nonwhite)

U.S. Department of Labor Special Survey November 1966

North Philadelphia

Population	**98,592**
Unemployment Rate	**11.0**
Percent Unemployed Not Graduating from High School	**70**
Percent Unemployed with Less Than 8 Years of School	**22**
Unemployment Rate for Teenagers	**27**
Subemployment Rate	**34**
Nonparticipation Rate (20-64 Years, Male) Not Working or Looking for Work	**14**

Inadequate and inferior education and training are responsible for the high rate of unemployment. According to the Mayor's Manpower Utilization Commission, "...most of the students coming up through the public schools in the poverty sections do not become eligible to attend one of the three Vocational Technical Schools."

Of the unemployed, 76.7 percent expressed a willingness to take on-the-job training, and 44.3 percent would return to school if necessary.

In Philadelphia there have been waiting lists of 6,000 for training programs.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

FEDERAL FUNDS RELATED TO EDUCATION AND POVERTY FISCAL YEAR 1967

Elementary and Secondary School Activities

Elementary and Secondary Act Grants:	
Title I	$ 11,847,163
Title II	496,442
Title III	1,467,299
Title IV	1,931,766
National Defense Education Act Grants:	
Title III	$ 750,695
Title V-A	146,036
Headstart Programs:	
Summer 1966	
Number of Children	1,550
Funds	$ 312,724
Full Year	
Number of Children	5,590
Funds	$ 4,265,811
Teacher Corps:	
Corp Members	34
Funds	$ 425,681

Basic and Occupational Training

Manpower Development and Training Programs:	
Training Slots	6,151
Funds Allocated	$ 4,992,000
Vocational Education Grants	$ 1,533,429
Vocational Work-Study	Not available
Adult Basic Education	$ 521,236
Concentrated Employment Program	$ 4,894,000
Neighborhood Youth Corps:	
Positions Filled	4,749
1967 Allocations	$ 6,466,187

Community Development

Anti-Poverty Grants (All OEO administered and delegated programs)	$ 17,491,677
Community Action Grants	$ 11,675,916
Vista Volunteers	60
Community Service and Continuing Education (Title I of the Higher Education Act)	$ 9,000

PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

Highlights

Pittsburgh's population has decreased from 1960-1965 and is expected to continue decreasing in the 1970's.

It is the only city of the 20 cities studied, where the natural increase in population did not offset the loss due to migration, 1960-65; Pittsburgh had a net migration loss of -6.0, 1960-65.

Poverty Indices

Metropolitan Area	Number of Families	Percent in Central City	Percent in Poverty Areas	Percent Below Poverty Level
In Central City	151,874		44.7	16.0
Outside Central City	470,401		15.1	11.4
White Families	585,495	21.9	19.4	11.0
Nonwhite Families	36,780	63.6	70.3	36.8

75 percent of nonwhite persons over 65 lack a high school diploma.

Its unemployment rate was 3.4 as of July 1967.

POPULATION

PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

Total		
1960	604,332	
Estimated 1965	571,060	
Projected 1970	557,000	
Projected 1975	558,000	
Nonwhite		
1960	101,739	**16.8% of Total**
Estimated 1965	108,511	**19.0% of Total**
Projected 1970	118,000	**21.1% of Total**
Projected 1975	125,400	**22.1% of Total**

Components of Population Change	
Percent Change, 1960-1965	-1.4
Natural Increase	4.6
Net Migration	-6.0
In Migration, 1955-1960	
From Different SMSA	
White	61,931
Nonwhite	3,694
From Non-metropolitan Area	
White	44,341
Nonwhite	2,686

POVERTY INDICES (1960 Census)

Total Number of Families	622,275
In Central City	151,874
Outside Central City	470,401
Percent in Poverty Areas	22.4
In Central City	44.7
Outside Central City	15.1
Percent below Poverty Level	12.5
In Central City	16.0
Outside Central City	11.4

White Families	
Total Number	585,495
Percent in Central City	21.9
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas	19.4
Percent Below Poverty Level	11.0

Nonwhite Families	
Total Number	36,780
Percent in Central City	63.6
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas	70.3
Percent Below Poverty Level	36.8
Percent Substandard Nonwhite Rental Housing	54
Children in Families Below Poverty Level (Central City and Outside Area)	
Under 6 years	55,006
6 to 17 years	81,773

PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

Expenditures for Public Schools **FY ending 6/30/65**	
FY ending 6/30/65 Current Total Expenditures	$ 32,675,986
Estimated 1964-65 Annual Current Expenditure Per Pupil In-	
Average Daily Membership	428
Average Daily Attendance	—
Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures from Federal Funds, FY 1967	—
Percent of Revenue Receipts from Local Sources, 1965-66	62.9
Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Revenue Receipts from Federal Sources for the State of **Pennsylvania**	6.1
Classroom Teachers in Public Schools, Fall 1966	
Total (Full-time and Part-time)	—
Percent Increase or Decrease from Previous Year	—
Percent of Full-time Teachers Without Bachelor's Degree, 1965-66	8.7
School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years	
Total	
1960	123,388
Estimated 1965	120,784
Projected 1970	114,000
Projected 1975	104,600
Nonwhite School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years	
1960	26,248
Estimated 1965	30,230
Projected 1970	31,500
Projected 1975	30,900
Enrollment	
Total Public Enrollment	
Estimated 1965	77,008
Projected 1970	75,000
Projected 1975	71,600
Nonwhite Public Enrollment	
Estimated 1965	28,242
Projected 1970	29,800
Projected 1975	29,600
Nonwhite K-12 Public Enrollment as Percent of Total K-12, 1965-66	36.7
Percent of Total Negro Elementary Students in Schools 90-100 Percent Negro, 1965-66	49.5
Percent of Total White Elementary Students in Schools 90-100 Percent White, 1965-66	62.3
Public High Schools Graduates	
1964-1965	**Not given**
1965-1966	**Not given**
Dropouts	
Loss in Number of Pupils Grades 10-12, Sept.1960-June 1963	1,181
Percent Not Graduating	24.78
Nonwhite Persons over 25 years Not Completing High School (1960 Census)	
Persons over 25 years	87,674
Number Not Completing High School	63,397
Percent Dropouts	75

PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

WELFARE

	Payments	Recipients
Public Assistance, 1966		
Old-Age Assistance	$ 578,000	8,944
Families with Dependent Children	2,128,000	62,930
Permanently and Totally Disabled	218,000	3,002

POPULATION DENSITY

Population Per Square Mile/1960	11,171
Population Per Square Mile/1966	10,322

CRIME, 1966

Crime Rate 1966-Known Offenses Per 100,000	308.7
Percent Change Crime Rate, 1961-1966	51.4
Delinquents Reported by Juvenile Courts, 1966	
Judicial Cases (except traffic)	2,490
Nonjudicial Cases (except traffic)	3,366

UNEMPLOYMENT

Estimated Number of Unemployed as of July 1967	32,400
Rate of Unemployment as of July 1967	3.4

Rate of Unemployment, Jan.-Sept.1967 Average 5.0 (Total) 4.4 (White) — (Nonwhite)

Quotes from The Saturday Review

"The number of Negro children enrolled in the Pittsburgh public schools rose from 18,000 in 1955 to 28,000 in 1965; in terms of percentage, from 26 to 37 per cent. Negro enrollment in the public schools increased disproportionately to the white increase in scholastic population because most Negro children attend public schools and one-third of the white children attend parochial schools. The number of substantially segregated schools increased almost 50 per cent from 1960 to 1965."

(Henry R. Hill, "School Desegregation North and South: I. It will Take Time," Saturday Review, July 16, 1966.)

"What makes Pittsburgh unusual, however, is not the programs, but the fact that the school system, under its benevolent patriarchs, has managed to take the initiative--to lead rather than respond--and to acknowledge its problems with candor. Pittsburgh is perhaps the most pragmatic of American cities; its Republican businessmen accept federal renewal funds with delight, collaborate with the Democratic political machine of former Mayor and Governor David L. Lawrence, and seek all the outside aid they can get. Thus, by the time large sums of federal money became available for education and poverty campaigns, Pittsburgh's schools, aided by Ford and Mellon Foundation grants, had already developed plans for compensatory education, had initiated programs that anticipated Head Start and Upward Bound, and had begun to collaborate with the University of Pittsburgh and Carnegie Tech in writing new courses and curricula.

"Pittsburgh's schools, now about 38 per cent Negro, are as segregated as those in most other Northern Communities. Of the city's 600,000 people 17 percent are Negroes, who live in the ghettos or near-ghettos on the Hill, the Homewood-Brushton District, and the North Side.

"Two-thirds of Pittsburgh's Negro school children attend elementary schools that are more than 80 per cent Negro; more than half the Negro high school students are enrolled in institutions that are predominantly black. As everywhere else, the Negro schools compile the city's lowest reading scores, its greatest percentage of academic failures, and its most severe social problems. (It should also be said that among the ten schools with the lowest reading scores, one is 85 per cent white.) And yet, the city has faced no major boycotts, no suits, no race riots. Negro leaders have access to the School Board and the superintendent, they serve on the school administration's advisory committees, and they are frequently consulted (if not heeded) on policy decisions.

"Part of this situation is the consequence of a history of reasonably good race relations, and of a relatively low immigration of southern Negroes; part is the result of the system's willingness to acknowledge its problems; and part is probably sheer luck."

(Peter Schrag, "Pittsburgh: The Virtues of Candor", Saturday Review, November 19, 1966.)

"The Pittsburgh Board of Education will not reassign or bus children from one school to another to achieve racial balance. The Board states it this way: 'Forced, unnatural or irrational relocation of children shall not be imposed. Whether by busing or by other means, it is not the intent of the Board of Education to dislocate any children from their neighborhood, except for reasons of overcrowding, underpopulation of schools, or other reason acceptable to the Board.'

"Sydney B. Marland, superintendent of the Pittsburgh schools, favors the construction of massive new high schools, serving from 3,000 to 5,000 from large areas of the city, as a means of promoting desegregation. One of the two Negro board members considers it desirable to mix the races at an early age, preferably in the elementary school, rather than to wait until high school."

(Henry R. Hill, "School Desegregation North and South: I. It Will Take Time," Saturday Review, July 16, 1966.)

PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA

FEDERAL FUNDS RELATED TO EDUCATION AND POVERTY FISCAL YEAR 1967

Elementary and Secondary School Activities

Elementary and Secondary Act Grants:	
Title I	$ 3,190,339
Title II	107,671
Title III	960,447
Title IV	357,670
National Defense Education Act Grants:	
Title III	$ 297,080
Title V-A	43,457
Headstart Programs:	
Summer 1966	
Number of Children	1,865
Funds	$ 368,363
Full Year	
Number of Children	1,880
Funds	$ 1,282,633
Teacher Corps:	
Corp Members	29
Funds	$ 386,246

Basic and Occupational Training

Manpower Development and Training Programs:	
Training Slots	3,902
Funds Allocated	$ 5,525,000
Vocational Education Grants	$ 3,216,222
Vocational Work-Study	Not available
Adult Basic Education	$ 323,916
Concentrated Employment Program	$ 4,009,000
Neighborhood Youth Corps:	
Positions Filled	3,782
1967 Allocations	$ 3,255,999

Community Development

Anti-Poverty Grants (All OEO administered and delegated programs)	$ 6,672,948
Community Action Grants	$ 4,279,721
Vista Volunteers	31
Community Service and Continuing Education (Title I of the Higher Education Act)	$ 132,795

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Highlights

St. Louis's white population is decreasing; its nonwhite population is growing and is projected to be 56.3 percent of the total by 1975.

Poverty Indices

Metropolitan Area	Number of Families	Percent in Central City	Percent in Poverty Areas	Percent Below Poverty Level
In Central City	191,873		47.4	19.1
Outside Central City	339,039		7.1	9.6
White Families	464,924	31.0	12.4	8.9
Nonwhite Families	65,988	72.6	86.9	42.1

90.9 percent of Negro elementary students attend schools 90-100 percent Negro, 1965-66.

77 percent of nonwhite persons over 25 do not have a high school diploma.

Its unemployment rate averaged 4.7 between January and September 1967, 3.1 for whites and 12.7 for nonwhites.

POPULATION

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Total		
1960	750,026	
Estimated 1965	666,336	
Projected 1970	592,000	
Projected 1975	526,000	
Nonwhite		
1960	216,022	28.8% of Total
Estimated 1965	284,800	42.7% of Total
Projected 1970	291,100	49.1% of Total
Projected 1975	296,500	56.3% of Total

Components of Population Change (includes areas in Illinois)	
Percent Change, 1960-1965	6.8
Natural Increase	7.0
Net Migration	-0.1
In Migration, 1955-1960	
From Different SMSA	
White	67,976
Nonwhite	5,528
From Non-metropolitan Area	
White	80,641
Nonwhite	7,921

POVERTY INDICES (1960 Census)
(includes areas in Illinois)

Total Number of Families	530,912
In Central City	191,873
Outside Central City	339,039
Percent in Poverty Areas	21.7
In Central City	47.4
Outside Central City	7.1
Percent below Poverty Level	13.0
In Central City	19.1
Outside Central City	9.6
White Families	
Total Number	464,924
Percent in Central City	31.0
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas	12.4
Percent Below Poverty Level	8.9
Nonwhite Families	
Total Number	65,988
Percent in Central City	72.6
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas	86.9
Percent Below Poverty Level	42.1
Percent Substandard Nonwhite Rental Housing	46
Children in Families Below Poverty Level (Central City and Outside Area)	
Under 6 years	60,136
6 to 17 years	76,963

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Expenditures for Public Schools	
Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures	$ 64,894,000
Estimated 1966-67 Annual Current Expenditure Per Pupil In-	
Average Daily Membership	531
Average Daily Attendance	576
Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures from Federal Funds, FY 1967	8.7
Percent of Revenue Receipts from Local Sources, 1965-66	73.3
Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Revenue Receipts from Federal Sources for the State of **Missouri**	10.4
Classroom Teachers in Public Schools, Fall 1966	
Total (Full-time and Part-time)	3,921
Percent Increase or Decrease from Previous Year	+1.8
Percent of Full-time Teachers Without Bachelor's Degree, 1965-66	2.6
School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years	
Total	
1960	149,619
Estimated 1965	165,100
Projected 1970	146,200
Projected 1975	122,000
Nonwhite School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years	
1960	55,521
Estimated 1965	75,200
Projected 1970	78,900
Projected 1975	75,900
Enrollment	
Total Public Enrollment	
Estimated 1965	113,923
Projected 1970	102,200
Projected 1975	86,300
Nonwhite Public Enrollment	
Estimated 1965	68,400
Projected 1970	72,600
Projected 1975	70,800
Nonwhite K-12 Public Enrollment as Percent of Total K-12, 1965-66	60.0
Percent of Total Negro Elementary Students in Schools 90-100 Percent Negro, 1965-66	90.9
Percent of Total White Elementary Students in Schools 90-100 Percent White, 1965-66	66.0
Public High Schools Graduates	
1964-1965	4,069
1965-1966	4,474
Dropouts	
Loss in Number of Pupils Grades 10-12, Sept.1960-June 1963	1,120
Percent Not Graduating	24.70
Nonwhite Persons over 25 years Not Completing High School (1960 Census)	
Persons over 25 years	149,553
Number Not Completing High School	112,016
Percent Dropouts	77

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

WELFARE

	Payments	Recipients
Public Assistance, 1966 **(includes areas in Illinois)**		
Old-Age Assistance	$ 1,480,000	20.370
Families with Dependent Children	2,087,000	70,607
Permanently and Totally Disabled	559,000	7,522

POPULATION DENSITY

Population Per Square Mile/1960	12,296
Population Per Square Mile/1966	11,669

CRIME, 1966

Crime Rate 1966-Known Offenses Per 100,000	362.4
Percent Change Crime Rate, 1961-1966	32.2
Delinquents Reported by Juvenile Courts, 1966	
Judicial Cases (except traffic)	1,054
Nonjudicial Cases (except traffic)	4,125

UNEMPLOYMENT

Estimated Number of Unemployed as of July 1967	37,700
Rate of Unemployment as of July 1967	3.7

Rate of Unemployment, Jan.-Sept.1967 Average 4.7 (Total) 3.1 (White) 12.7 (Nonwhite)

U.S. Department of Labor, Special Survey November 1966
North St. Louis

Population	170,829
Unemployment Rate	12.9
Percent Unemployed Not Graduating From High School	72
Percent Unemployed With Less Than 8 Years of School	26
Unemployment Rate for Teenagers	40
Subemployment Rate	38.9
Nonparticipation Rate (20-64 Years, Male) Not Working Nor Looking for Jobs	11

Nearly 40 percent of the unemployed said that they lacked required skills or had insufficient education; 86.3 percent said that they would be willing to take training on-the-job and 53 percent indicated a willingness to return to school if necessary.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

FEDERAL FUNDS RELATED TO EDUCATION AND POVERTY FISCAL YEAR 1967

Elementary and Secondary School Activities

Elementary and Secondary Act Grants:	
Title I	$ 4,605,187
Title II	226,882
Title III	727,863
Title IV	219,170
National Defense Education Act Grants:	
Title III	$ 59,744
Title V-A	36,505
Headstart Programs:	
Summer 1966	
Number of Children	None
Funds	None
Full Year	
Number of Children	2,710
Funds	$ 2,267,784
Teacher Corps:	
Corp Members	None
Funds	None

Basic and Occupational Training

Manpower Development and Training Programs:	
Training Slots	2,419
Funds Allocated	$ 2,869,000
Vocational Education Grants	550,000
Vocational Work-Study	Not available
Adult Basic Education	$ 134,838
Concentrated Employment Program	$ 5,083,000
Neighborhood Youth Corps:	
Positions Filled	2,468
1967 Allocations	$ 3,209,230

Community Development

Anti-Poverty Grants (All OEO administered and delegated programs)	$ 6,887,744
Community Action Grants	$ 3,844,544
Vista Volunteers	30
Community Service and Continuing Education (Title I of the Higher Education Act)	$ 96,102

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Highlights

San Antonio has a rapidly growing population, nearly half is Mexican-American.

Its percent increase in population was 12.8, 1960-65.

Poverty Indices

Metropolitan Area	Number Families	Percent in Central City	Percent in Poverty Areas	Percent Below Poverty Level
In Central City	137,758		50.8	28.6
Outside Central City	18,872		41.0	21.0
White Families	145,924	87.3	47.2	26.6
Nonwhite Families	10,706	96.6	82.8	43.5

Its rate of unemployment was 4.5, July 1967, but in its slum areas the unemployment rate was twice as high, November 1966.

Median family income was $2,876 in the slums which compares with a national figure of $6,300.

POPULATION

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Total		
1960	587,718	
Estimated 1965	662,000	
Projected 1970	745,000	
Projected 1975	839,000	
Nonwhite		
1960	43,221	7.3% of Total
Estimated 1965	81,700	12.3% of Total
Projected 1970	123,900	16.6% of Total
Projected 1975	177,600	21.1% of Total

Components of Population Change	
Percent Change, 1960-1965	12.8
Natural Increase	10.6
Net Migration	2.2
In Migration, 1955-1960	
From Different SMSA	
White	60,118
Nonwhite	4,043
From Non-metropolitan Area	
White	47,275
Nonwhite	3,113

POVERTY INDICES (1960 Census)

Total Number of Families	156,630
In Central City	137,758
Outside Central City	18,872
Percent in Poverty Areas	49.6
In Central City	50.8
Outside Central City	41.0
Percent below Poverty Level	27.7
In Central City	28.6
Outside Central City	21.0
White Families	
Total Number	145,924
Percent in Central City	87.3
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas	47.2
Percent Below Poverty Level	26.6
Nonwhite Families	
Total Number	10,706
Percent in Central City	96.6
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas	82.8
Percent Below Poverty Level	43.5
Percent Substandard Nonwhite Rental Housing	Not listed
Children in Families Below Poverty Level (Central City and Outside Area)	
Under 6 years	48,316
6 to 17 years	67,737

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Expenditures for Public Schools	
Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures	—
Estimated 1966-67 Annual Current Expenditure Per Pupil In-	
Average Daily Membership	—
Average Daily Attendance	—
Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures from Federal Funds, FY 1967	—
Percent of Revenue Receipts from Local Sources, 1965-66	—
Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Revenue Receipts from Federal Sources for the State of Texas 1/	9.3
Classroom Teachers in Public Schools, Fall 1966	
Total (Full-time and Part-time)	—
Percent Increase or Decrease from Previous Year	—
Percent of Full-time Teachers Without Bachelor's Degree, 1965-66	—
School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years	
Total	
1960	160,237
Estimated 1965	189,300
Projected 1970	212,300
Projected 1975	224,900
Nonwhite School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years	
1960	10,798
Estimated 1965	21,000
Projected 1970	32,700
Projected 1975	44,400
Enrollment	
Total Public Enrollment	
Estimated 1965	137,100
Projected 1970	155,800
Projected 1975	167,100
Nonwhite Public Enrollment	
Estimated 1965	17,800
Projected 1970	28,000
Projected 1975	38,400
Nonwhite K-12 Public Enrollment as Percent of Total K-12, 1965-66	13.0
Percent of Total Negro Elementary Students in Schools 90-100 Percent Negro, 1965-66	65.9
Percent of Total White Elementary Students in Schools 90-100 Percent White, 1965-66	89.4
Public High Schools Graduates	
1964-1965	Not given
1965-1966	Not given
Dropouts	
Loss in Number of Pupils Grades 10-12, Sept.1960-June 1963	2,043
Percent Not Graduating	41.02
Nonwhite Persons over 25 years Not Completing High School (1960 Census)	
Persons over 25 years	24,199
Number Not Completing High School	16,617
Percent Dropouts	68.7

1/ Excludes revenues for kindergarten and public junior colleges.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

WELFARE

Public Assistance, 1966	Payments	Recipients
Old-Age Assistance	$ 883,000	11,520
Families with Dependent Children	297,000	13,545
Permanently and Totally Disabled	32,000	545

POPULATION DENSITY

Population Per Square Mile/1960	3,966
Population Per Square Mile/1966	4,625

CRIME, 1966

Crime Rate 1966-Known Offenses Per 100,000	233.6
Percent Change Crime Rate, 1961-1966	29.3
Delinquents Reported by Juvenile Courts, 1966	
Judicial Cases (except traffic)	706
Nonjudicial Cases (except traffic)	1,499

UNEMPLOYMENT

Estimated Number of Unemployed as of July 1967	12,500
Rate of Unemployment as of July 1967	4.5

U.S. Department of Labor, Special Survey November 1966
Slum Area Bounded by Culebra Road, Frio City Road, 38th Street, and the M.K. and R. Railroad

Population	114,889
Unemployment Rate	8
Percent Unemployed Not Graduating from High School	70
Percent Unemployed With Less Than 8 Years of School	48
Percent Unemployed With No School Attendance	6.5
Unemployment Rate for Teenagers (16 to 19 Years)	24.6
Subemployment Rate	47.4
Nonparticipation Rate (20-64 Years, Male) Not Working nor Looking for Work	8.9

Median family income was $2,876 per year in this slum area which compares with a National figure of $6,300.

84 percent in these neighborhoods were Mexican-Americans.

San Antonio has a population of 257,090 with Spanish surnames (1960). The median number of years of school completed was 5.9. The percent of 16 and 17 year old teenagers enrolled in school was 62.3.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

FEDERAL FUNDS RELATED TO EDUCATION AND POVERTY FISCAL YEAR 1967

Elementary and Secondary School Activities

Elementary and Secondary Act Grants:	
Title I	$ 2,929,620
Title II	179,469
Title III	568,689
Title IV	None
National Defense Education Act Grants:	
Title III	$ 84,202
Title V-A	34,010
Headstart Programs:	
Summer 1966	
Number of Children	3,390
Funds	$ 762,598
Full Year	
Number of Children	166
Funds	$ 66,787
Teacher Corps:	
Corp Members	None
Funds	None

Basic and Occupational Training

Manpower Development and Training Programs:	
Training Slots	1,988
Funds Allocated	$ 2,752,000
Vocational Education Grants	$ 556,086
Vocational Work-Study	$ 27,961
Adult Basic Education	$ 79,702
Concentrated Employment Program	$ 4,342,000
Neighborhood Youth Corps:	
Positions Filled	2,330
1967 Allocations	$ 2,568,120

Community Development

Anti-Poverty Grants (All OEO administered and delegated programs)	$ 2,370,444
Community Action Grants	$ 484,704
Vista Volunteers	None
Community Service and Continuing Education (Title I of the Higher Education Act)	Not available

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

Highlights

San Diego has a rapidly growing population which is expected to reach 846,000 by 1975.

Poverty Indices

Metropolitan Area	Number of Families	Percent in Central City	Percent in Poverty Areas	Percent Below Poverty Level
In Central City	138,537		9.5	12.0
Outside Central City	115,330		4.0	13.3
White Families	242,704	53.4	5.1	11.7
Nonwhite Families	11,163	81.1	49.4	31.5

13.9 percent of Negro elementary students attend schools 90-100 percent Negro; 88.7 percent of white elementary students attend schools 90-100 percent white, 1965-66.

Its percent of high students not graduating, June 1963, was 15.5 which is low compared to other cities.

Its unemployment rate was 5.0 as of July 1967 suggesting a need for concentrated employment programs.

POPULATION

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

Total		
1960	573,224	
Estimated 1965	648,200	
Projected 1970	745,000	
Projected 1975	846,000	
Nonwhite		
1960	44,712	7.8% of Total
Estimated 1965	54,600	8.4% of Total
Projected 1970	68,200	9.1% of Total
Projected 1975	88,200	10.4% of Total
Components of Population Change		
Percent Change, 1960-1965	10.0	
Natural Increase	9.1	
Net Migration	1.0	
In Migration, 1955-1960		
From Different SMSA		
White	213,657	
Nonwhite	10,236	
From Non-metropolitan Area		
White	98,248	
Nonwhite	4,558	

POVERTY INDICES (1960 Census)

Total Number of Families	253,867
In Central City	138,537
Outside Central City	115,330
Percent in Poverty Areas	7.0
In Central City	9.5
Outside Central City	4.0
Percent below Poverty Level	12.6
In Central City	12.0
Outside Central City	13.3
White Families	
Total Number	242,704
Percent in Central City	53.4
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas	5.1
Percent Below Poverty Level	11.7
Nonwhite Families	
Total Number	11,163
Percent in Central City	81.1
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas	49.4
Percent Below Poverty Level	31.5
Percent Substandard Nonwhite Rental Housing	33
Children in Families Below Poverty Level (Central City and Outside Area)	
Under 6 years	29,773
6 to 17 years	30,094

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

Expenditures for Public Schools	
FY ending 6/30/65 Current Total Expenditures	$ 56,488,415
Estimated 1964-65 Annual Current Expenditure Per Pupil In-	
Average Daily Membership	469
Average Daily Attendance	—
Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures from Federal Funds, FY 1967	—
Percent of Revenue Receipts from Local Sources, 1965-66	47.1
Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Revenue Receipts from Federal Sources for the State of **California**	6.1
Classroom Teachers in Public Schools, Fall 1966	
Total (Full-time and Part-time)	—
Percent Increase or Decrease from Previous Year	—
Percent of Full-time Teachers Without Bachelor's Degree, 1965-66	
School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years	
Total	
1960	124,252
Estimated 1965	147,800
Projected 1970	169,100
Projected 1975	181,000
Nonwhite School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years	
1960	10,955
Estimated 1965	15,300
Projected 1970	19,700
Projected 1975	24,000
Enrollment	
Total Public Enrollment	
Estimated 1965	115,728
Projected 1970	131,500
Projected 1975	142,500
Nonwhite Public Enrollment	
Estimated 1965	15,060
Projected 1970	19,700
Projected 1975	24,200
Nonwhite K-12 Public Enrollment as Percent of Total K-12, 1965-66	13.0
Percent of Total Negro Elementary Students in Schools 90-100 Percent Negro, 1965-66	13.9
Percent of Total White Elementary Students in Schools 90-100 Percent White, 1965-66	88.7
Public High Schools Graduates	
1964-1965	Not given
1965-1966	Not given
Dropouts	
Loss in Number of Pupils Grades 10-12, Sept.1960-June 1963	927
Percent Not Graduating	15.50
Nonwhite Persons over 25 years Not Completing High School (1960 Census)	
Persons over 25 years	24,803
Number Not Completing High School	14,471
Percent Dropouts	64

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

WELFARE

Public Assistance, 1966	Payments	Recipients
Old-Age Assistance	$ 1,266,000	13,135
Families with Dependent Children	1,136,000	26,356
Permanently and Totally Disabled	444,000	4,126

POPULATION DENSITY

Population Per Square Mile/1960	2,944
Population Per Square Mile/1966	3,359

CRIME, 1966

Crime Rate 1966-Known Offenses Per 100,000	182.2
Percent Change Crime Rate, 1961-1966	29.3
Delinquents Reported by Juvenile Courts, 1966	
Judicial Cases (except traffic)	3,088
Nonjudicial Cases (except traffic)	5,080

UNEMPLOYMENT

Estimated Number of Unemployed as of July 1967	19,100
Rate of Unemployment as of July 1967	5.0

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

FEDERAL FUNDS RELATED TO EDUCATION AND POVERTY FISCAL YEAR 1967

Elementary and Secondary School Activities

Elementary and Secondary Act Grants:	
Title I	$ 2,227,688
Title II	78,648
Title III	309,695
Title IV	23,873
National Defense Education Act Grants:	
Title III	$ 128,922
Title V-A	Not available
Headstart Programs:	
Summer 1966	
Number of Children	2,375
Funds	$ 876,057
Full Year	
Number of Children	988
Funds	$ 797,352
Teacher Corps:	
Corp Members	19
Funds	$ 311,942

Basic and Occupational Training

Manpower Development and Training Programs:	
Training Slots	815
Funds Allocated	$ 1,069,000
Vocational Education Grants	$ 489,000
Vocational Work-Study	Not available
Adult Basic Education	$ 28,426
Concentrated Employment Program	None
Neighborhood Youth Corps:	
Positions Filled	1,923
1967 Allocations	$ 1,744,900

Community Development

Anti-Poverty Grants (All OEO administered and delegated programs)	$ 1,[illegible]44,900
Community Action Grants	None
Vista Volunteers	25
Community Service and Continuing Education (Title I of the Higher Education Act)	$ 35,041

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Highlights

San Francisco's total population is decreasing, 1965-70; its nonwhite population is rapidly growing and is projected to be 31.0 percent of the total by 1975.

Poverty Indices

Metropolitan Area	Number of Families	Percent in Central City	Percent in Poverty Areas	Percent Below Poverty Level
In Central City	279,220		25.5	12.1
Outside Central City	427,766		3.4	8.3
White Families	631,123	36.0	7.4	8.1
Nonwhite Families	75,863	68.5	51.9	24.1

Nonwhite school-age population and public school enrollment are rising while the white school-age population and white public school enrollment are decreasing.

Its unemployment rate averaged 5.8 between January and September 1967, 5.0 for whites and 10.2 for nonwhites.

POPULATION **SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA**

Total		
1960	740,316	
Estimated 1965	749,900	
Projected 1970	730,000	
Projected 1975	730,000	
Nonwhite		
1960	135,913	18.3% of Total
Estimated 1965	165,000	22.0% of Total
Projected 1970	190,100	26.0% of Total
Projected 1975	227,000	31.0% of Total
Components of Population Change **(includes Oakland)**		
Percent Change, 1960-1965	10.2	
Natural Increase	6.3	
Net Migration	3.9	
In Migration, 1955-1960		
From Different SMSA		
White	253,483	
Nonwhite	25,545	
From Non-metropolitan Area		
White	125,856	
Nonwhite	11,863	
POVERTY INDICES (1960 Census) (includes Oakland)		
Total Number of Families	706,986	
In Central City	279,220	
Outside Central City	427,766	
Percent in Poverty Areas	12.1	
In Central City	25.5	
Outside Central City	3.4	
Percent below Poverty Level	9.8	
In Central City	12.1	
Outside Central City	8.3	
White Families		
Total Number	631,123	
Percent in Central City	36.0	
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas	7.4	
Percent Below Poverty Level	8.1	
Nonwhite Families		
Total Number	75,863	
Percent in Central City	68.5	
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas	51.9	
Percent Below Poverty Level	24.1	
Percent Substandard Nonwhite Rental Housing	27	
Children in Families Below Poverty Level (Central City and Outside Area)		
Under 6 years	55,570	
6 to 17 years	70,965	

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Expenditures for Public Schools	
Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures 1/	$ 69,750,000
Estimated 1966-67 Annual Current Expenditure Per Pupil In-	
Average Daily Membership	586
Average Daily Attendance	637
Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures from Federal Funds, FY 1967	5.5
Percent of Revenue Receipts from Local Sources, 1965-66	72.6
Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Revenue Receipts from Federal Sources for the State of **California**	6.1
Classroom Teachers in Public Schools, Fall 1966	
Total (Full-time and Part-time)	3,682
Percent Increase or Decrease from Previous Year	+0.2
Percent of Full-time Teachers Without Bachelor's Degree, 1965-66	2.9
School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years	
Total	
1960	122,296
Estimated 1965	133,100
Projected 1970	128,500
Projected 1975	121,200
Nonwhite School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years	
1960	32,806
Estimated 1965	40,900
Projected 1970	48,700
Projected 1975	54,700
Enrollment	
Total Public Enrollment	
Estimated 1965	91,116
Projected 1970	89,100
Projected 1975	85,000
Nonwhite Public Enrollment	
Estimated 1965	39,200
Projected 1970	47,200
Projected 1975	53,600
Nonwhite K-12 Public Enrollment as Percent of Total K-12, 1965-66	43.0
Percent of Total Negro Elementary Students in Schools 90-100 Percent Negro, 1965-66	21.1
Percent of Total White Elementary Students in Schools 90-100 Percent White, 1965-66	65.1
Public High Schools Graduates	
1964-1965	5,063
1965-1966	5,701
Dropouts	
Loss in Number of Pupils Grades 10-12, Sept.1960-June 1963	2,035
Percent Not Graduating	33.15
Nonwhite Persons over 25 years Not Completing High School (1960 Census)	
Persons over 25 years	177,753
Number Not Completing High School	100,646
Percent Dropouts	57

1/ Excludes expenditures for junior colleges.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

WELFARE

Public Assistance, 1966 (includes Oakland)	Payments	Recipients
Old-Age Assistance	$ 3,668,000	37,346
Families with Dependent Children	4,598,000	100,289
Permanently and Totally Disabled	1,533,000	14,057

POPULATION DENSITY

Population Per Square Mile/1960	16,307
Population Per Square Mile/1966	16,687

CRIME, 1966

Crime Rate 1966-Known Offenses Per 100,000	387.3
Percent Change Crime Rate, 1961-1966	61.6
Delinquents Reported by Juvenile Courts, 1966	
Judicial Cases (except traffic)	1,648
Nonjudicial Cases (except traffic)	3,341

UNEMPLOYMENT
(Includes Oakland)

Estimated Number of Unemployed as of July 1967	61,800
Rate of Unemployment as of July 1967	4.6

Rate of Unemployment, Jan.-Sept. 1967 Average 5.8 (Total) 5.0 (White) 10.2 (Nonwhite)

U.S. Department of Labor, Special Survey November 1966
Fillmore-Mission District

Population	47,296
Unemployment Rate	11
Percent Unemployed not Graduating from High School	48
Percent Unemployed with Less than 8 years of School	19
Unemployed Rate for Teenagers (16-19 years)	35.7
Subemployment Rate	25
Nonparticipation Rate (20-64 years, Male) Not Working nor looking for Work	12.3

Many of the unemployed in the surveyed neighborhoods of Fillmore-Mission San Francisco say they would like additional training to improve their chances of employment. 76 percent would be willing to take on-the-job training. 50 percent expressed interest in returning to school for training if necessary.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

FEDERAL FUNDS RELATED TO EDUCATION AND POVERTY FISCAL YEAR 1967

Elementary and Secondary School Activities

Elementary and Secondary Act Grants:	
Title I	$ 3,227,000
Title II	178,779
Title III	385,265
Title IV	243,652
National Defense Education Act Grants:	
Title III	$ 44,260
Title V-A	Not available
Headstart Programs:	
Summer 1966	
Number of Children	Not available
Funds	$ 40,673
Full Year	
Number of Children	610
Funds	$ 877,810
Teacher Corps:	
Corp Members	22
Funds	$ 176,290

Basic and Occupational Training

Manpower Development and Training Programs: 1/	
Training Slots	6,377
Funds Allocated	$12,926,000
Vocational Education Grants	$ 601,463
Vocational Work-Study	$ 37,500
Adult Basic Education	$ 330,305
Concentrated Employment Program	$ 4,682,000
Neighborhood Youth Corps:	
Positions Filled	1,295
1967 Allocations	$ 1,598,410

Community Development

Anti-Poverty Grants (All OEO administered and delegated programs)	$ 7,343,968
Community Action Grants	$ 6,598,615
Vista Volunteers	20
Community Service and Continuing Education (Title I of the Higher Education Act)	None

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1/ Includes Oakland, California

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

Highlights

Seattle has a rapidly growing population projected to reach 600,000 by 1975.

Poverty Indices

Metropolitan Area	Number of Families	Percent in Central City	Percent in Poverty Areas	Percent Below Poverty Level
In Central City	142,516		8.1	8.6
Outside Central City	139,920		Not applicable	8.3
White Families	271,381	48.9	2.4	8.0
Nonwhite Families	11,059	89.8	45.2	19.9

9.9 percent of Negro elementary students attend schools 90-100 percent Negro; 89.8 percent of white elementary students attend schools 90-100 percent white, 1964-65.

Its rate of unemployment was 3.3 as of July 1967.

POPULATION

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

Total		
1960	557,087	
Estimated 1965	571,000	
Projected 1970	585,000	
Projected 1975	600,000	
Nonwhite		
1960	46,528	8.3% of Total
Estimated 1965	66,100	11.5% of Total
Projected 1970	82,000	14.0% of Total
Projected 1975	100,400	16.7% of Total
Components of Population Change		
Percent Change, 1960-1965	6.5	
Natural Increase	6.6	
Net Migration	-0.1	
In Migration, 1955-1960		
From Different SMSA		
White	82,540	
Nonwhite	4,168	
From Non-metropolitan Area		
White	93,197	
Nonwhite	2,524	

POVERTY INDICES (1960 Census)

Total Number of Families	282,440
In Central City	142,516
Outside Central City	139,920
Percent in Poverty Areas	4.1
In Central City	8.1
Outside Central City	Not applicable
Percent below Poverty Level	8.4
In Central City	8.6
Outside Central City	8.3
White Families	
Total Number	271,381
Percent in Central City	48.9
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas	2.4
Percent Below Poverty Level	8.0
Nonwhite Families	
Total Number	11,059
Percent in Central City	89.8
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas	45.2
Percent Below Poverty Level	19.9
Percent Substandard Nonwhite Rental Housing	32
Children in Families Below Poverty Level (Central City and Outside Area)	
Under 6 years	15,739
6 to 17 years	21,016

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

Expenditures for Public Schools	
FY ending 6/30/65 Current Total Expenditures	$ 45,290,114
Estimated 1964-65 Annual Current Expenditure Per Pupil In-	
Average Daily Membership	476
Average Daily Attendance	—
Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures from Federal Funds, FY 1967	—
Percent of Revenue Receipts from Local Sources, 1965-66	57.3
Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Revenue Receipts from Federal Sources for the State of Washington	6.4
Classroom Teachers in Public Schools, Fall 1966	
Total (Full-time and Part-time)	—
Percent Increase or Decrease from Previous Year	—
Percent of Full-time Teachers Without Bachelor's Degree, 1965-66	1.1
School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years	
Total	
1960	114,826
Estimated 1965	120,600
Projected 1970	122,800
Projected 1975	118,800
Nonwhite School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years	
1960	11,509
Estimated 1965	16,800
Projected 1970	21,400
Projected 1975	24,800
Enrollment	
Total Public Enrollment	
Estimated 1965	94,000
Projected 1970	96,900
Projected 1975	94,900
Nonwhite Public Enrollment	
Estimated 1965	14,300
Projected 1970	18,500
Projected 1975	21,600
Nonwhite K-12 Public Enrollment as Percent of Total K-12, 1965-66	15.2
Percent of Total Negro Elementary Students in Schools 90-100 Percent Negro, 1965-66 -1/	9.9
Percent of Total White Elementary Students in Schools 90-100 Percent White, 1965-66 -1/	89.8
Public High Schools Graduates	
1964-1965	Not given
1965-1966	Not given
Dropouts	
Loss in Number of Pupils Grades 10-12, Sept.1960-June 1963	1,183
Percent Not Graduating	18.32
Nonwhite Persons over 25 years Not Completing High School (1960 Census)	
Persons over 25 years	27,602
Number Not Completing High School	14,292
Percent Dropouts	55

1/ 1964-65 data

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

WELFARE

	Payments	Recipients
Public Assistance, 1966 (**Includes Everett**)		
Old-Age Assistance	$ 781,000	9,656
Families with Dependent Children	766,000	20,717
Permanently and Totally Disabled	440,000	6,127

POPULATION DENSITY

Population Per Square Mile/1960	6,810
Population Per Square Mile/1966	6,951

CRIME, 1966

Crime Rate 1966-Known Offenses Per 100,000	251.3
Percent Change Crime Rate, 1961-1966	48.7
Delinquents Reported by Juvenile Courts, 1966	
Judicial Cases (except traffic)	3,159
Nonjudicial Cases (except traffic)	423

UNEMPLOYMENT

Estimated Number of Unemployed as of July 1967	20,700
Rate of Unemployment as of July 1967	3.3

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

FEDERAL FUNDS RELATED TO EDUCATION AND POVERTY FISCAL YEAR 1967

Elementary and Secondary School Activities

Elementary and Secondary Act Grants:	
Title I	$ 1,568,303
Title II	$ 193,339
Title III	1,014,724
Title IV	365,249
National Defense Education Act Grants:	
Title III	$ 149,492
Title V-A	None
Headstart Programs:	
Summer 1966	
Number of Children	805
Funds	$ 344,054
Full Year	
Number of Children	810
Funds	$ 1,212,645
Teacher Corps:	
Corp Members	None
Funds	None

Basic and Occupational Training

Manpower Development and Training Programs:	
Training Slots	2,282
Funds Allocated	$ 2,501,000
Vocational Education Grants	$ 699,346
Vocational Work-Study	$ 27,000
Adult Basic Education	$ 51,440
Concentrated Employment Program	None
Neighborhood Youth Corps:	
Positions Filled	1,016
1967 Allocations	$ 1,314,590

Community Development

Anti-Poverty Grants (All OEO administered and delegated programs)	$ 2,046,672
Community Action Grants	$ 1,041,189
Vista Volunteers	25
Community Service and Continuing Education (Title I of the Higher Education Act)	$ 5,115

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Highlights

Washington has a rapidly growing population; its nonwhite proportion is expected to reach 71.9%by 1970 at which time it will probably level off.

It had a percent increase of 21.1 in population, 1960-65; 11.2 percent of this rise was caused by net migration.

Poverty Indices

Metropolitan Area	Number of Families	Percent in Central City	Percent in Poverty Areas	Percent Below Poverty Level
In Central City	173,695		42.8	16.7
Outside Central City	305,212		3.8	6.0
White Families	373,409	22.1	5.7	5.3
Nonwhite Families	105,498	86.3	61.3	26.0

90.4 percent of its Negro elementary students attend schools 90-100 percent Negro, 1965-66.

67 percent of nonwhite persons over 25 do not have a high school diploma.

Its rate of unemployment averaged 2.3 between January and September 1967, 2.1 for whites and 3.1 for nonwhites, one of the lowest rates for the 20 cities.

WASHINGTON, D.C.

POPULATION

Total		
1960	763,956	
Estimated 1965	802,000	
Projected 1970	872,000	
Projected 1975	949,000	
Nonwhite		
1960	418,693	54.8% of Total
Estimated 1965	551,200	68.7% of Total
Projected 1970	627,100	71.9% of Total
Projected 1975	679,700	71.6% of Total

Components of Population Change **(includes parts of Maryland and Virginia)**	
Percent Change, 1960-1965	21.1
Natural Increase	9.9
Net Migration	11.2
In Migration, 1955-1960	
From Different SMSA	
White	181,669
Nonwhite	18,425
From Non-metropolitan Area	
White	104,549
Nonwhite	20,636

POVERTY INDICES (1960 Census)

(includes parts of Maryland and Virginia)

Total Number of Families	478,907
In Central City	173,695
Outside Central City	305,212
Percent in Poverty Areas	17.9
In Central City	42.8
Outside Central City	3.8
Percent below Poverty Level	9.9
In Central City	16.7
Outside Central City	6.0
White Families	
Total Number	373,409
Percent in Central City	22.1
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas	5.7
Percent Below Poverty Level	5.3
Nonwhite Families	
Total Number	105,498
Percent in Central City	86.3
Percent Residing in Poverty Areas	61.3
Percent Below Poverty Level	26.0
Percent Substandard Nonwhite Rental Housing	21
Children in Families Below Poverty Level (Central City and Outside Area)	
Under 6 years	51,719
6 to 17 years	63,974

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Expenditures for Public Schools	
Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures	$ 119,582,000
Estimated 1966-67 Annual Current Expenditure Per Pupil In-	
Average Daily Membership	638
Average Daily Attendance	693
Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Current Total Expenditures from Federal Funds, FY 1967	5.7
Percent of Revenue Receipts from Local Sources, 1965-66	84.8
Percent of Estimated 1966-67 Revenue Receipts from Federal Sources for the State of D. C.	22.0
Classroom Teachers in Public Schools, Fall 1966	
Total (Full-time and Part-time)	6,090
Percent Increase or Decrease from Previous Year	+8.4
Percent of Full-time Teachers Without Bachelor's Degree, 1965-66	3.1
School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years	
Total	
1960	141,540
Estimated 1965	164,500
Projected 1970	176,700
Projected 1975	180,000
Nonwhite School-Age Population, 5 through 17 years	
1960	99,235
Estimated 1965	134,500
Projected 1970	157,400
Projected 1975	161,100
Enrollment	
Total Public Enrollment	
Estimated 1965	140,724
Projected 1970	154,600
Projected 1975	159,600
Nonwhite Public Enrollment	
Estimated 1965	123,904
Projected 1970	146,900
Projected 1975	151,600
Nonwhite K-12 Public Enrollment as Percent of Total K-12, 1965-66	88.0
Percent of Total Negro Elementary Students in Schools 90-100 Percent Negro, 1965-66	90.4
Percent of Total White Elementary Students in Schools 90-100 Percent White, 1965-66	34.3
Public High Schools Graduates	
1964-1965	4,709
1965-1966	5,102
Dropouts	
Loss in Number of Pupils Grades 10-12, Sept.1960-June 1963	1,462
Percent Not Graduating	29.61
Nonwhite Persons over 25 years Not Completing High School (1960 Census)	
Persons over 25 years	260,533
Number Not Completing High School	171,032
Percent Dropouts	67

WASHINGTON, D.C.

WELFARE

Public Assistance, 1966 (Includes areas of Maryland and Virginia)	Payments	Recipients
Old-Age Assistance	$ 344,000	3,514
Families with Dependent Children	1,030,000	29,852
Permanently and Totally Disabled	380,000	4,287

POPULATION DENSITY

Population Per Square Mile/1960	12,442
Population Per Square Mile/1966	13,221

CRIME, 1966

Crime Rate 1966-Known Offenses Per 100,000	365.5
Percent Change Crime Rate, 1961-1966	95.0

Delinquents Reported by Juvenile Courts, 1966	
Judicial Cases (except traffic)	3,853
Nonjudicial Cases (except traffic)	1,629

UNEMPLOYMENT

Estimated Number of Unemployed as of July 1967	30,100
Rate of Unemployment as of July 1967	2.6

Rate of Unemployment, Jan.-Sept.1967 Average 2.3 (Total) 2.1 (White) 3.1 (Nonwhite)
Unemployment in the Central City (estimated rate) 1.9 (Total) — (White) 2.5 (Nonwhite)

Quotes from The Saturday Review

"Washington has the closest thing to an all-ghetto school system of any city in the nation: Nearly 91 percent of its students are Negro. More important, a majority of public school students come from a poverty subculture which stymies traditional educators.

"Two statistics tell the dismal story of public education in Washington: The citywide dropout rate hovers between 45 and 50 percent; and, of the students who do finish high school, at least one-third are retarded in reading to the point where they would find it difficult to pass an employment examination administered by the Civil Service Commission or a local bus company."

(Susan Jacoby, "National Monument to Failure," Saturday Review, November 18, 1967.)

WASHINGTON, D.C.

FEDERAL FUNDS RELATED TO EDUCATION AND POVERTY FISCAL YEAR 1967

Elementary and Secondary School Activities

Elementary and Secondary Act Grants:	
Title I	$ 5,642,037
Title II	176,432
Title III	682,378
Title IV	1,177,276
National Defense Education Act Grants:	
Title III	$ 176,432
Title V-A	81,691
Headstart Programs:	
Summer 1966	
Number of Children	4,480
Funds	$ 1,034,407
Full Year	
Number of Children	350
Funds	$ 895,493
Teacher Corps:	
Corp Members	29
Funds	$ 458,269

Basic and Occupational Training

Manpower Development and Training Programs:	
Training Slots	4,149
Funds Allocated	$ 3,368,000
Vocational Education Grants	$ 772,678
Vocational Work-Study	$ 30,964
Adult Basic Education	$ 1,549,279
Concentrated Employment Program	$ 5,228,000
Neighborhood Youth Corps:	
Positions Filled	7,866
1967 Allocations	$ 7,092,160

Community Development

Anti-Poverty Grants (All OEO administered and delegated programs)	$19,016,801
Community Action Grants	$10,675,212
Vista Volunteers	30
Community Service and Continuing Education (Title I of the Higher Education Act)	$ 119,584

OE - "Other"
UD

FROM:

ERIC FACILITY
SUITE 601
1735 EYE STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006